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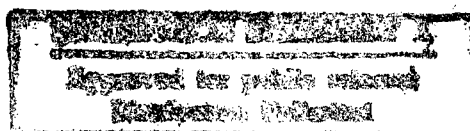
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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1297

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES



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26 August 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

DEPUTY MINISTER SPEAKS AT UNESCO CONFERENCE ON CULTURE

LD280838 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jul (TASS)--Culture and humanitarian cooperation are called upon to serve the cause of peace, for there is no question more important for any people than to preserve peace, than to ensure the primary right of everyone on earth--the right to life. This was stated by Yuriy Barabash, first deputy minister of culture of the USSR. He spoke here on Tuesday at a plenary session of the current second world conference on policy in the field of culture. The conference, organized by the UNESCO, opened in the Mexican capital on July 26. In his speech the head of the Soviet delegation at the UNESCO forum emphasized that, as follows from Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings to the participants in the conference, in the Soviet Union an exceptionally much importance is being attached to the successful holding of the conference.

Pointing to the extremely tense international situation in the world now and to the existence of hotbeds of hostilities as for example in Lebanon where blood is being shed through the fault of the Israeli aggressors and cultural and historical values are being destroyed, Yuriy Barabash said that in this disquieting situation honest people throughout the world are not asking but are demanding that an end be put to the arms race and that a nuclear war be prevented.

It was precisely reckoning with the will of the peoples that the Soviet Government deemed it necessary and timely to come forward with a humane, peace initiative--to assume an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the speaker pointed out.

The head of the USSR delegation stressed in this connection that if the participants in the present conference are united in the striving for further progress in the field of culture and world civilization they cannot but be resolved to do everything to preserve peace on earth. Devotion to the ideals of peace and friendship has been and is the Soviet Union's firm stand, Yuriy Barabash stated.

He emphasized further that the international community, international organizations, including the UNESCO, should more resolutely come out against any manifestations of neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, and render still greater assistance to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the cause of revival and development of their original national cultures as an important factor of cultural and socio-economic progress.

INTERNATIONAL

REPORT ON U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE ON OKINAWA

PM020941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 82 p 6

[Dispatch from own correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "The Fortunes of Okinawa! Increase in the U.S. Military Presence"]

[Text] Tokyo, July [no date as received]--The 10th anniversary of Okinawa's return to Japan was celebrated recently. Around 120 guests--representatives of the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and U.S. diplomats--were invited to a ceremony to mark the occasion held at the prime minister's residence. Speeches were exchanged by Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki and U.S. Ambassador M. Mansfield. Both of them described Okinawa's return as "a symbol of the friendly relations between the two countries" and "an example of how to solve problems in U.S.-Japanese relations."

There was no mention of the misery brought on the islands' population of a million by more than a quarter of a century of U.S. occupation. They also omitted to say that virtually nothing has changed in Okinawa's situation in the last 10 years.

As in 1972, Okinawa is still one of the most backward prefectures in the country. Per capita income is one-third lower and prices one-third higher than in Japan as a whole. Unemployment figures on Okinawa are double those in other Japanese prefectures and, what is more, two-thirds of those without a job are under 30 years of age. The islands are among those worst off for medical and welfare facilities. The only respect in which they have managed to establish a lead, the magazine (SYUKAN) YAMIURI writes, is in the number of nightclubs per capita.

The Okinawa islands are ahead in another respect. While being near the bottom of the list among the country's prefectures in terms of area, they have long been firmly established at the top when it comes to the number of U.S. bases. There seems to be no end to the barbed wire and high fences, the reason being that around half of all U.S. military bases and installations on Japanese soil are located there. They occupy 11 percent of the islands' total area. Three-quarters of all cultivable land is given over to bases--more than to sugarcane, the most widely cultivated agricultural crop in these parts.

During a visit to the islands I once saw a film made on the orders of the local U.S. command. It was entitled "Why the U.S. Army Is on Okinawa." The film claimed that the 32,000 marines, airmen, sailors and soldiers at 60 military bases and installations have been here all these years since the war in order to defend Japan in the event of an invasion, but the insignia shown in the film of the corps, divisions, special detachments, air wings and battalions stationed here--in which there are invariably predatory eagles, fists, bolts of lightning and so on--are another reminder that in reality these subunits have in the past been faced with and continue to be faced with completely contrasting tasks: aggression, war and interference in other countries' affairs. This is borne out by the whole of Okinawa's postwar history.

The role played by the U.S. bases on Okinawa during the Korean war and the aggression in Vietnam, is well known. They were the immediate rear, repair shop and planning and operations headquarters, as well as a vast storehouse of ammunition and combat hardware, including nuclear and chemical weapons. Given the area of their operations, the combat hardware and uniforms of the U.S. armed forces stationed on the islands were predominantly gray and green at that time.

The first thing to catch the eye of anyone visiting Naha--Okinawa's main city--now are the yellow tanks, armored carriers, all-terrain vehicles, tow trucks and other instruments of war which have literally been crammed into the U.S. Naval Base occupying the best part of the port here. In the last 10 years great changes have also taken place in the bases themselves. They are bristling with the latest weaponry. The composition of subunits has changed, as have their training methods and role. They are all more or less overtly offensive.

The sphere of operation of the U.S. armed forces stationed on the islands has expanded considerably. From a "U.S. outpost in the Far East," as it was described 10 years ago, Okinawa has been transformed into what AKAHATA has called "an important strongpoint of U.S. global strategy."

The U.S. 3d Marine Division--part of the interventionist rapid deployment force--is stationed on Okinawa. "If need be," the commander says, "we can be redeployed anywhere in the world"--that is, according to the U.S. marine commander, to the West Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Near East or Africa.

Okinawa's RDF is already trying out its new role--rehearsing with air and naval support troop landings along the coast of South Korea and on the tropical islands of Iwo Jima, riding the waves of the Persian Gulf, and jumping out of helicopters onto the slopes of Fujiyama. These exercises, ASAHI writes, simulate combat conditions as closely as possible. The press points out that red flags bearing the hammer and sickle can often be seen in "enemy" positions during maneuvers. While thus acknowledging the "Soviet threat" myth, the United States, newspapers point out, nevertheless makes no secret of the fact that the RDF is primarily designed for interfering in other peoples' affairs all over the globe.

The strategic role of Kadena--the biggest U.S. naval base in Asia--has noticeably increased. Its role is no longer confined to the vicinity of the Far East, ASAHI writes, but extends far beyond. The Indian Ocean is constantly patrolled by ASW aircraft based here and on the island of Guam. Together with the air forces of other U.S. allies, F-15 fighters and C-135 Stalker aircraft based at Kadena are rehearsing combat actions over the Pacific, South Korea, the Philippines and even Australia. The U.S. armed forces in Japan, ASAHI points out, are now, in effect, "the U.S. Asian-Pacific Army."

When returning Okinawa to Japan the United States promised to remove nuclear weapons from its territory. The majority of the population, however, has good reason to suppose that the Pentagon has not kept this promise. As a public opinion poll recently carried out by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation showed, 73 percent of Okinawans feel that they are living with a nuclear threat on their doorstep and 71 percent do not believe that Japan is sticking strictly to the three principles of its renunciation of nuclear weapons--not to manufacture, import or have such weapons on its territory.

Can you really expect anyone to believe that there are no nuclear weapons on Okinawa when detachments trained in nuclear warfare are stationed and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear bombs are based there? When warships with--according to former senior U.S. figures--nuclear cargoes aboard call in there?

When practice sessions using guns designed to take neutron shells are becoming increasingly frequent on the islands, and when nuclear submarines which within the next few years are to be equipped with cruise missiles are frequent visitors to local ports?

To talk of a nuclear danger on Okinawa merely because there are subunits there with weapons which take both nuclear and nonnuclear charges is to grossly exaggerate, Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi recently claimed in parliament. But however many statements of this kind the government makes, the Japanese magazine (EKONOMISUTO) writes, it will not succeed in dispelling the doubts concerning the presence of nuclear weapons. The Okinawa Islands, AKAHATA points out, are being turned into the largest strongpoint in Asia for a "limited" nuclear war and into the first line of such a war, which could be sacrificed in the event of a nuclear catastrophe.

The fortunes of Okinawa are clear evidence of how the nature and substance of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" is changing, ASAHI points out. The example of the islands makes it clear in which direction Washington is trying to develop military cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 1807/138

INTERNATIONAL

SOMALI CLAIMS OF SOVIET, ETHIOPIAN INTERFERENCE RIDICULED

D161938 Moscow TASS, in English 1854 GMT 16 Jul 82

["What Was the Aim of the Fraud"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul (TASS)--TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Somali ambassador in Nairobi Abdulrahman Husayn Mahmud made a statement which can be described only as delirious. This is the statement, word for word: "Somalia is now fighting against troops of the Warsaw Treaty countries and other allies of the Russians." This is over and above what they have been harping on in Mogadishu for a whole week. "Somalia successfully repels Ethiopia's attacks."

One should hardly turn down the allegations of Mr. Ambassador since denial lies in his own words. Somalia would have long stopped fighting, and Abdul Rahman Husayn Mahmud would have represented nobody, had they really had to deal with those whom in Mogadishu they seek to present as "aggressor." But it should be said why the Somali leaders are engaged in such malicious fabrications.

Hostilities are really under way in Somalia. The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia which enjoys nation-wide support raised the Somali people for armed struggle against the corrupted neocolonialist Mogadishu regime which gave the American military complete control over the country.

The supporters of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia come out against the decision of the government to allow U.S. military bases to be stationed on a part of Somali territory. They are fighting against Somalia's growing militarization, which entails acute socio-economic problems and diverts the country's resources, limited as they are, from the needs of development. Units of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia are now successfully fighting against the governmental troops in 6 out of 16 provinces of the country.

From reports of correspondents of foreign news agencies it is clear that the events now taking place in Somalia are a purely internal matter of that country, having nothing in common with ethnic and territorial problems of the Horn of Africa which in the recent past led to a bloody conflict between countries of the region. Washington which conducts a policy of "tying together" unrelated problems prompted to Mogadishu the thought to present action of the units of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia as "Ethiopian aggression," allegedly unleashed to resolve the territorial dispute." The version of "Soviet interference" was put into play to make things more "convincing."

But as is known lies even multiplied by lies cannot become truth. Commenting on the latest development of events in Somalia, foreign news analysts express the unanimous opinion: Mogadishu resorted to fabrications about "a threat from outside to create a semblance of "internationalization" of the conflict, to give the United States a pretext for direct military interference into Somalia's affairs in order to stage a punitive action against supporters of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.

Such a perspective of development of events also suits Washington which has long been seeking to plunge countries of the Horn of Africa into an armed conflict, to weaken socialist Ethiopia so that to consolidate itself in the strategically important area of north-eastern Africa, which controls the main areas of oil extraction and transportation.

A statement of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, issued a few days ago, stresses: "All states should remain neutral towards the internal Somali conflict and give the Somalis the possibility to resolve it themselves. But in Washington they are already considering the question of granting Somalia "extraordinary military aid." The White House obviously looks for a pretext to broaden the permanent American military presence in the Horn of Africa.

CSO: 1812/145

INTERNATIONAL

WALTERS' MISSION TO ANGOLA ON NAMIBIA ATTACKED

LD030254 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT
2 Aug 82

[Text] The American President's personal ambassador, Vernon Walters, has paid a visit to Luanda. This trip was conducted within the framework of talks on a political settlement of the Namibian problem. The American emissary once again insisted on a complex solution under which Washington stipulates the simultaneous withdrawal of South African troops from illegally-occupied Namibia and of Cuban forces from Angola. A so-called contact group composed of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and Federal Germany made such a proposal recently in New York at talks with the Frontline States and the South-West Africa People's Organization. The Western five countries made this demand as a preliminary condition for granting independence to Namibia by the racists. The African representatives rejected the ultimatum of the racists appraising it as interference in the affairs of sovereign Angola and an attempt to create an excuse to torpedo the talks.

It is clear that this has certainly not discouraged the United States. In Angola, the ambassador of the president once again insisted that such a complex solution be carried out. Moreover, as so-called payment for the evacuation of Cuban contingents, Washington promised Angola some sort of economic aid and that it would recognize the Angolan Government.

Needless to say, these American schemes fully coincide with the interests of Pretoria. The apartheid regime hopes, with the help of pressure on Angola, to force a neocolonialist [word indistinct] for settling the Namibian problem. And there are all indications that already the roles for all participants have been distributed.

Washington is presenting its carrot while Pretoria resorts to the use of the stick through outright blackmail.

While Mr Walters conducted his talks in Luanda, the South African military carried out a new raid on Angola's southern provinces. The town of Cahama was bombarded. Besides that, according to the Angolan Defense Ministry, Pretoria is concentrating its troops along the border regions and is clearly preparing for a large-scale invasion.

However, neither the armed provocations of the racists, nor the American diplomatic pressure to bear had any success. In the report on the results of Mr Walters' visit to Luanda, it is mentioned that the Angolans can discuss the question of withdrawing the Cuban forces only in context with a joint statement made with the Cuban Government of 4 February this year. And this statement notes that the presence of Cuban contingents is the result of the threat to the integrity and sovereignty of Angola from South Africa, from imperialism, its mercenaries and puppets. This question is only within the competence of the two countries concerned and all attempts to link it with the granting of independence to Namibia serve to undermine the prospects for a settlement.

Insisting on a so-called complex solution, the United States has taken upon itself the role of accomplice of the racists and has taken the responsibility for the continued occupation of Namibia.

CSO: 1812/145

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SIHANOUK VISITS PYONGYANG--Pyongyang--N. Sihanouk arrived here on a visit today. He was greeted at the airport by Pak Song-ch'ol, DPRK vice president, and Ho Tam, vice premier of the State Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK. [Text] [PM301511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 3]

CSO: 1807/138

NATIONAL

DEPUTY MVD MINISTER ON COMBATTING ALCOHOLISM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by B. Shumilin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs: "And Persuade and Demand: The Citizen, Society, Law"]

[Text] /The establishment of a healthy moral climate in every collective and the communist upbringing of working people are the subject of unflagging attention in this country. The urgent nature of this problem was re-emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress. The party and nation actively oppose anything that interferes with further improvements in our way of life./ [printed in boldface]

An important place in this work is occupied by the struggle against alcoholism. An overwhelming majority of the Soviet people does not tolerate drunkenness and supports measures to overcome this social evil. And wherever party and Soviet agencies actively promote the implementation of the planned measures, substantial results are achieved: life is made more salubrious and there is an improvement in the moral atmosphere in inhabited areas and work collectives where until not so long ago the violators of public and labor discipline, lovers of alcohol, enjoyed impunity.

"There is no place for drunkenness in our city!"--such was the slogan proclaimed in Azov in 1979. The party organization and ispolkom in that city understood that this serious problem could not be solved through dispersed effort. Hence not only the party and deputy [deputies to the people's soviets] aktiv but also public organizations had joined in this drive. The activities of the municipal commission for combatting drunkenness became more purposeful and militant.

What have the result of this frontal offensive been? In the last 3 years public order was consolidated. Last year instances of absenteeism due to drunkenness decreased 13 percent compared with the previous year, and the number of crimes committed in inebriated conditions declined 10 percent. The experience gained by the city's party organization in combatting drunkenness is being disseminated not only in Rostovskaya Oblast but in other regions of the country.

Much is being done to overcome manifestations of drunkenness in certain oblasts of the Ukraine and Belorussia, and in Moscow. At the same time, in some places the struggle against this evil has been neglected so that, since it is not adequately combatted, it persists and often even tends to increase. In such cases it is im-

✓portant to operatively eliminate the shortcomings. Opportunities for accomplishing this are available everywhere. Following the adoption of definite decisions to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, a system of the related measures has been developed in this country. They include changes in the structure of production of spirituous beverages, the streamlining and reasonable curtailment of their sales, improvements in anti-alcohol propaganda, and enhancing the role of the family, the work collective, and the entire public in battling drunkenness and the harmful customs and traditions associated with it, as well as the establishment of a network of specialized medical alcoholism treatment centers and the organization, at various levels, of commissions for combatting drunkenness.

In 1981 the per capita consumption of vodka and other high-proof alcoholic beverages declined roughly 6 percent compared with 1978, and that of fruit and berry wines, 33 percent. The production of high-grade grape wines and beer increased. But the demand for these beverages is still far from completely satisfied. The enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry should fill this gap, which will contribute to reducing the consumption of vodka and strong fruit and berry wines.

It is sometimes suggested that the "Prohibition" should be introduced. But it should be resolutely stated that this solution has never justified itself anywhere. As experience shows, the "Prohibition" does not reduce drunkenness and instead channels it into still uglier forms and promotes the spread of home-brew and the growth of crime.

We attach great importance to streamlining trade in liquors. In 10 years the number of stores selling alcoholic beverages has declined by more than one-fourth, and in many cities such items are sold only in specialized outlets and departments, which serves to improve control over the observance of the pertinent regulations and operatively to prevent abuses. Many wine stores near industrial enterprises and educational institutions have been shut down. In view of the wishes of the public and press comments, a new procedure for awarding bonuses to trading-apparatus employees, such as to preclude offering them incentives to fulfill the plan of trade turnover by increasing the sales of liquor, has been introduced. The local soviets have broad rights to fix the time, place, and procedure for liquor sales, but they do not always avail themselves properly of these rights.

The experience of Leningrad, Penza, Kirov, and certain cities in the Ukraine and Latvia in which specific measures are taken to regularize the sales of high-proof liquors, should be disseminated more insistently. The establishment of beer bars, "ryumochnyye" [stores selling liquor by the glass], and stores selling juices and mineral waters is justifying itself. On the whole, however, these activities proceed slowly. It happens not infrequently that liquor is being drunk in gateways and near building entrances. In this connection, in our opinion, proposals to regularize and lower the prices of beverages sold in bars and "rumochnyye" deserve special attention. In addition, it is important that wines and spirits be sold in more varied packagings, including smaller packagings.

In the general system of measures to combat drunkenness an important role is played by revisions and mandatory enforcement of legal norms. Our legislation provides for curtailing the civic rights of persons who abuse alcohol and thereby

place their families in a difficult material situation, as well as for deprivation of certain allowances and privileges in the case of individuals who violate labor privileges owing to drunkenness. There exists a broad arsenal of administrative and legal means of influencing those who show up for work in inebriated condition or drink on the job or in public, along with penalties for violations of sales regulations, etc. The perpetration of a crime while in inebriated condition is regarded by the law as an aggravating circumstance, and the culprits are drawn to strict accountability.

At the same time, it has to be noted that these and other legal regulations still are not being adequately enforced everywhere. Consider, for example, the making of moonshine, which greatly damages human health. All Union republics have laws making the production, storage, and sales of moonshine a punishable crime. In practice, however, these laws are not adequately enforced in a number of oblasts. The same picture prevails with respect to the criminal responsibility of adults for enticing minors into drunkenness. And yet here the requirements of the law must be particularly rigorously observed.

Great duties to implement the laws have to be fulfilled by the law-enforcement agencies. The prosecutor's offices are intensifying their supervision of the observance of anti-alcohol laws. The related tasks of the courts have recently been considered at a plenum of the USSR Supreme Court, which adopted a special clarification. The departments for internal affairs are taking steps to enhance the role of all services engaged in this work.

Medical sobering stations are being complemented with preventive-care departments which inform work collectives and party and Soviet agencies about what is happening, and various seminars are held at these stations. Such institutions should be active everywhere. They should be provided with premises, equipment, means of publicity, and means of transport. These problems cannot be solved without assistance from the local soviets, whose support is also needed to ensure prompt response to reports from the militia about instances of drunkenness.

The concerned ministries, departments, and public health agencies are improving their work to identify and treat alcoholism sufferers. Compared with 1976, the number of psychiatrists specializing in addiction problems has tripled. The number of specialized medical institutions has also increased markedly. The organization of permanent addiction treatment centers directly at large enterprises and on large construction sites has proved to be effective. There already exist more than 700 such centers.

A well-organized struggle to combat alcoholism is being conducted in Bashkirskaya ASSR, Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy krais, and Chelyabinskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts. But in Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Mordovskaya ASSRs and in Belgorodskaya Oblast this matter does not receive due attention. The network of addiction treatment centers at enterprises of the coal, chemical, and oil industries, as well as at fishery enterprises, is developing too slowly. The situation should be rectified. This offers a broad field of endeavor to Soviet and trade-union organizations.

As known, inveterate drunkards include many individuals who desire treatment. They violate labor discipline and public order, and prevent people from living and working in peace. The law provides for assigning such individuals, upon a decision by the courts, to vocational rehabilitation and treatment centers [LTP] for forced treatment and occupational retraining for 1 to 2 years. In addition to expanding the network of LTPs, attention should be focused on providing them with adequate production facilities and enhancing the effectiveness of their treatment. In this matter the internal affairs departments count on help from the local soviets, industrial enterprises, and public-health workers. It is an important problem to develop new more effective drugs for the treatment of alcoholism sufferers, and research collectives should be more actively mobilized for the solution of this problem.

The principal direction of all work to eradicate drunkenness has been and remains its prevention. State and public organizations as well as work collectives broadly participate in this work. In the republics, krays, and oblasts their efforts are coordinated by commissions for combatting drunkenness, which include representatives of party, trade-union, and Komsomol committees, deputies to local soviets, and employees of public health, education, trade, and internal affairs departments. They draft and implement--directly or through the mediation of various state and public organizations--measures to prevent drunkenness, alcoholism, and the infractions of the law committed in inebriated conditions, and they intensify anti-alcohol propaganda at plants and factories as well as in the residential areas of working people. It is necessary to enhance in all ways the role of these commissions in coordinating the activity of state and public organizations and implementing measures to stop and prevent drunkenness.

Unfortunately, in some places meticulous organizing and educational work is supplanted with the adoption of numerous decrees whose enforcement is not monitored. Such is the situation in the town of Balakovo, Saratovskaya Oblast, where state and public organizations recently have been largely neglecting this important work. The results are lamentable. In 1981, compared with the preceding year, the number of those penalized for violating anti-alcohol laws increased 25 percent. The offensive against drunkenness is being waged weakly in the Estonian SSR and the Kalininskaya, Ryazan'skaya, Chitinskaya, and certain other oblasts.

A tremendous role in the prevention of drunkenness belongs to people's volunteer squads, comrades' courts, volunteer law-and-order stations, and, especially, prevention councils at work collectives. I wish to emphasize that it is precisely at the enterprises, on construction sites, and in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and institutions, that the success of the struggle against drunkenness and the campaign to stop tolerating drunkards is determined. The nature of anti-alcohol propaganda also should be improved on exploiting the tremendous potential of the press, cinema, television, and radio.

The higher our society ascends in its development, the more intolerable the still encountered deviations from the socialist norms of morality become. The struggle against such phenomena, which conflict with the very nature of our way of life, requires the complete exploitation of both methods of persuasion and the majesty

of the law--the exploitation, in short, of all the means at our disposal. Such is the attitude from which every work cell and every state and public organization are called upon to approach the struggle against alcoholism.

1386

CSO: 1800/950

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARIES ON PARTY INSTRUCTORS AS FUTURE LEADERSHIP SOURCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from article by A. Chernyak, special correspondent to "Pravda":
"Comrade Instructor. Party life: style and methods of leadership"]

[Excerpt] The discussion of the place and role of party committee instructors begun on the pages of Pravda has given rise to a lively response from our readers. Though many items have already been published and many questions have been discussed, interest in the subject has not flagged. The editors held a "round table" talk at the Grodno obkom of the Belorussian CP. L. G. Kletskov and V. T. Golovan, respectively first and second secretaries of the party obkom, first secretaries of the gorkoms, party raykoms, department managers and committee instructors, took part in the discussions.

The following kinds of questions were brought up for discussion: What kind of person is the modern instructor? What type of problems bother party organization personnel? What can be done to raise their work efficiency? We are reproducing our correspondent's notes below.

One out of 152. Let's introduce each other. Vladimir Anatol'yevich Timchenko. He is 33 years old. He's been in the Shchuchinskiy party raykom for almost five years. He started as an electrical repairman at the factory, worked on crash programs, and then did metal work at the repair plant. In the morning he worked and in the evening he sat at his books, studying a correspondence course. He actively participated in social life. He was spotted, recommended for the komsomol and then for party work.

Why so many details about Timchenko? He has the typical appearance of an instructor. Opening the "round table" discussion, L. G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno obkom of the Belorussian CP, cited figures such as these. Out of 152 gorkom and party raykom instructors, 145 men graduated from vuzes, 7 men with special education correspondence courses. Every second person is a specialist in field of national economy; many have a party-political education in addition to their specialized training. Although three-fourths of the instructors are young (ages 25 to 30 years), they have paid their dues and have not learned about life merely from a textbook.

This is the instructor corps of Grodno today. For comparison, 10 years ago only 75 percent of the instructors had higher educations and there were 35 specialists in the national economy. Leonid Gerasimovich concluded that party committees now have well trained competent coworkers who provide vital assistance to the local party organization in implementing their tasks. This could be proven by continuing success achieved by oblast laborers. In spite of poor weather conditions for three years out of the 10th Five Year Plan, the mean per annum output of agricultural produce increased 14 percent over previous output. Industrial workers are doing well too.

An instructor is sort of a major connecting link between the cognizant party agency and lower-tier party cells and labor crews. Even the title of this job itself stems from the word "to instruct", which means to teach and assist. Communists expect comradely advice from him.

In order to provide assistance and guidance, the round-table members noted, an instructor needs a good knowledge of the state of affairs in the organization in question and must be on site more often. "He basically has to go wherever work is stalled", stated V. Volkov, orgotdel instructor of the Grodno party gorkom. "To avoid being merely a chance-comer, he should devise his plan of action ahead of time: whom to meet, what to do?" "To my way of thinking, the main thing is for an instructor to gain a thorough understanding of everything and give an objective report to the committee," noted I. Moshko, first secretary of the Shchuchinskiy party raykom. "After all, if he comes to an erroneous conclusion, that means the wrong decision will be made. The bottom line is that business will suffer."

Unfortunately, this happens once and a while. The round-table participants mentioned that fact. V. Kil'chevskiy, former instructor of the Iv'yevskiy party raykom, had been following up a letter which alleged that Ye. Golovach, chief of the industrial section of the Put' Lenina kolkhoz was squandering property and being rude to people. A superficial check was made and the instructor told raykom that the allegations could not be supported. Soon even more complaints started coming. Higher agencies had to step in.

It is hard to compose a general formula for how instructors should behave in the local organization, the round-table participants noted. The circumstances in the group into which the comrade is sent and his purpose will tell. The instructor's experience, his training and his authority also play a part. But the participants were unanimous about one thing: the instructor is primarily an organizer. He is not some kind of inspector general who arrives and, after finding every little quirk, writes a note to the committee: this is awful, that is awful. His is an active job, a continual battle against shortcomings. In his role as an organizer, the instructor helps communists straighten things out. He should not go to the other extreme by doing everything himself. V. Pyshinskiy, instructor of the Voronovskiy party raykom, was criticized for this erroneous approach; he established the protocols for party meetings in his assigned organizations himself instead of leaving that to the party organization secretaries.

The question of the instructor's time was keenly raised. He generally does not have enough of it. How can that be? The clear definition of workers' functional responsibilities and their personal qualities play a role here: reliability, discipline, ability to plan the work day, to emphasize to prime component, and the work style of managers: committee secretaries and department managers. If an instructor is truly to be freed for strategic work in the local organization he needs the support of the active members. Even now many committees are substantially aided by unofficial commissions and departments. But our comrades warned against the quest for the collective. The establishment of these functions should be dictated by vital requirements.

The discussion participants finally touched upon the management's writing style, and complained that instructors often have to gather all kinds of verbose information. Of course, you can't get away without it. This includes the preparation of material for bureaus and plenum meetings, answering correspondence, monitoring decisions. It is all necessary. But something else happens. At one of the party meetings of the obkom staff, these facts were cited. For some reason, Minsk called the obkom and asked them to provide, by the end of the day, a three-year analysis for each party organization in the oblast concerning communist workers' presentation of reports at meetings and discussions. Can you imagine the amount of work! Being punctual, of course, the gorkoms and raykoms provided the information...

Speaking of studying the activities of local party organizations, the comrades emphasized that this can be done not only through investigations and on-site visits. "In the department we have only one instructor, while the party organizations have over 100. Even in a year, no matter how much you want to, you can't be everywhere," grieved P. Simonov, head of the department of the light and food industry of the party obkom. "But they found a way out. By using methods of analysis of the activities of the party organization based on statistical data".

Two years ago, on this basis, the department analyzed the efforts of the party organization of seven enterprises to improve labor discipline and reduce personnel turnover. The basic sore points were revealed, a set of measures was developed to greatly aid in mending things. Thus, in the enterprises of light, meat and dairy, and food industry as a whole, personnel turnover fell from 15.9 to 13.6 percent within two years.

Party Committee School

In letters addressed to "Pravda", our readers expressed their concern about personnel turnover in committees and raised questions of improving the selection and training of organizational workers. This problem was reflected in the "round table" discussions in Grodno too. In the department of organizational and party work, this information was provided: after the 25th CPSU Congress they basically replaced every third instructor. So we see that there is some movement.

"The instructor corps is our basic reserve for promotion," said L. G. Kletskov, first secretary of the obkom. "Today he's an instructor, tomorrow — chairman of a kolkhoz, plant manager, the head of a committee depart-

ment..."

Thus, turnover is sort of pre-programmed. When someone is invited to serve on the committee, thoughts are already being given as to where he can be utilized later.

"As I myself know, an instructor's job develops party principles in a worker, teaches him a principled approach to business, the ability to analyze events, to work with people," notes N. Soldatov, second secretary of Berestovitskiy rayon. "And these qualities should be imbued in the novice as quickly as possible."

This is not easy to do. Although in the oblast it has become the rule for the gorkom and raykom to hire only those persons who already have experience in working for the party and local organizations, when a novice goes to the plant or the kolkhoz, he does not gain confidence all at once. This means the local organization does not receive much help from him. The "round table" participants shared their experiences with personnel training. Let's listen to some of them.

I. Moshko, first secretary of the Shchuchinskiy party raykom:

"Not everyone can become a writer or an artist nor, to be sure, a party worker. We must therefore be more specific about the importance of individual selection".

The questionnaire may seem first-rate. But then he's promoted and you suddenly find he's the wrong man. Maybe he's arrogant or hot-tempered. So what should we do! Let us lend an attentive ear to the members of the local party organization. After noting the nominations, let us test them, moving from the simplest problems to the more complex ones. Sometimes we should observe a comrade for three to four years."

P. Mendarev, first secretary of the Grodno party gorkom:

"We teach young people on the basis of the experience of older comrades. An instructor often sets out to the plant or factory with a secretary, department manager and they jointly prepare some sort of question. A good school — staff meetings, where we analyze in detail what they have done in the past week and plan for the coming week."

"We create the conditions so an instructor can become self-educated. We know that even if you put 100 teachers in charge of someone they will be ineffective unless he supervises himself."

M. Dorofeychik, second secretary of the Grodno party raykom.

"The exchange of work experiences with other party committees is useful. For example, our comrades spent some time in the Volkovysskiy gorkom of the Belorussian CP. In collaboration with the Lazdiyayskiy raykom of the Lithuanian CP they held a seminar: "Increasing the work efficiency of party staff".

V. Kozyak, department manager of the department of organizational and party work of the party obkom:

"Our party meetings are usually interesting. For example, a meeting of party obkom staff communists was mentioned where the agenda was: "The instructor as creative worker".

S. Bruzgo, instructor of the Berestovitskiy party raykom:

"We practice instructors' reports at party meetings on the implementation of legal requirements. A great deal of experience is also provided by dealing with people, participation in the work of bureaus, plenums and membership meetings. We often jointly discuss projects in documents prepared by a particular worker.

Other forms of instructor training were discussed. The opinions were favorable about the scientific and applied conferences devoted to enhancing instructor work efficiency which are held by the party obkom and about the seminars. But the comrades may also be right in claiming that no stable, defined forms of training have yet been worked out for this category of personnel. At this point, the party committees are waiting for help from scholars of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU CC, the higher party schools which could make the proper recommendations.

These and many other questions concerning the enhancement of instructor work efficiency were raised by the discussion participants.

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH AT YUGO-OSETINSKAYA OBLAST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member, First Secretary of CC CP of Georgia, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze at ceremonial session dedicated to 60th anniversary of foundation of Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, 26 June 1982: "In the Unified, Friendly Family of Soviet Peoples"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades!

Dear friends!

A year has passed and here we are again together; again we are celebrating the great happy event in the lives of workers of the oblast, of the entire republic and of all our country--/the 60th anniversary of foundation of Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast./ But this time we are celebrating it in the new, beautiful building of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Oblast Party Committee, in a magnificent hall decked out in holiday fashion.

Your oblast has become convinced from its own experience, just as has the entire republic and just as has our entire country, that unity in a single alliance multiplies our forces and accelerates the social-economic development of every people. And this is the result of the daily Leninist concern of the party Central Committee for the dynamic growth of economies of all Soviet republics.

A manifestation of this concern is the six decrees of the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on Georgia and on the republic party organization adopted over the last 10 years beginning with the well-known resolution on the Tbilisi city committee of the party.

These very important party documents became the /economic and political basis/ for our confident growth in recent years.

The very same striking changes have occurred in the economic and social development of Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast. Suffice it to say that during the last two five-year plans the oblast has put 190 million rubles of capital investments into operation, and this is 3.5 times greater than for the preceding decade. Industrial potential has almost doubled. Labor productivity has risen twofold. There has been a sharp increase in the level of

agricultural intensification. The population's per capita monetary income rose more than 1.7 times. More housing was built during these years than in the preceding 20 years.

The peaceloving foreign policy course of our party and our state is subordinated wholly and fully specifically to attaining these realities. This is shown with special force by the latest peace initiatives of our country presented in L. I. Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament and in the USSR Memorandum "To Ward Off the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curb the Arms Race." The Soviet Union made a solemn pledge not to be first to employ nuclear weapons under any pretext.

This very major initiative, which met with unanimous approval of the entire world public, creates a real opportunity for complete elimination of the danger of nuclear war hovering over mankind. Were other nuclear powers to take the same path, we would succeed in advancing considerably in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to normalize the international situation.

And so at the second UN special session on disarmament the Soviet Union again exposed complete falsity of the hullabaloo raised in the West about the allegedly existing "Soviet military threat" and convincingly demonstrated the constructiveness of its approach to pressing problems of modern times.

On the other hand it is also very indicative that the Washington administration headed by President Reagan holds a completely different position in this matter. And this should not be surprising after the United States of America recently completed elaboration of a new strategy for waging a protracted nuclear war.

The United States is becoming more and more active in directing its policies against socialist countries into the channel of an intensification of the arms race. It is resorting to various tricks and carrying out actions of all kinds in the desire to create an unhealthy international climate in the world and place artificial obstacles in the path of implementation of the social-economic policy of our party and our state.

The United States and its allies actually have declared an economic and technical war on the Soviet Union. The Washington administration is demanding that its NATO allies and Japan narrow to the maximum the economic exchange with our country and with countries of socialism, and it is encouraging the introduction of discriminatory conditions for trade credits and the curtailment of scientific-technical cooperation with us.

It is impossible to undermine our economy, but it is an even more senseless and fruitless undertaking to attempt to exert political pressure on our country. We never have been and never will be reconciled with this! And this was emphasized once again by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May 1982 CPSU CC Plenum.

Soviet citizens understand full well that under present-day conditions peace is won at a high cost. Knowing well from our own experience what war is and what disasters and deprivations it carries, we are ready for any steps to defend the peace.

The innermost thoughts and aspirations of all Soviet citizens are contained in the words of Comrade Brezhnev, who said: /"Should it be necessary, the Soviet people will find the capacity to undertake any additional efforts and do everything necessary to ensure reliable defense of their country."/

The past days, when mass protest rallies against the impudent invasion of the territory of Lebanon by Israeli troops rolled like a powerful wave throughout our country, showed once again how irreconcilable Soviet citizens are toward any aggression and toward any infringement on the cause of peace.

The working class, intelligentsia, and youth of our republic angrily condemn Israel's latest provocative act.

Today no one has any doubt as to who is standing behind the aggressors and whose hand is guiding their actions in casting a challenge to world public opinion and ignoring UN Security Council resolutions. The familiar stamp of the Camp David accord and the anti-Arab separatist deals of the United States and other reactionary circles is seen clearly. Guaranteed their support, Israel occupied the Golan Heights in Syria, is trampling the soil on the west bank of the River Jordan, and now is attempting to carry out genocide with respect to the population of Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine.

The Soviet Union is on the side of the Arabs. We already have given the appropriate militaristic circles to understand that the Near East is in the immediate proximity of our southern borders and that events there cannot help but touch on our interests. The Soviet government seriously cautioned Israel about this in its Declaration.

This is why it is important to emphasize once again under these conditions that the strength of our state and its defensive might depend on how, with what energy and with what output the Soviet citizens work. This is why we are saying again and again today: /The labor of the Soviet people is the surest basis for strengthening our Motherland's might and prosperity, and successful fulfillment of our plans is an important precondition for strengthening the cause of peace./ And each person, everyone, including workers of Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, has to strengthen the country's economy with his work.

The fact is that our plans themselves are directed above all at augmenting the public wealth and the people's welfare and at improving the lives of our people.

To counter the /American program for a further intensification of the arms race,/ which has become the chief U.S. strategic line in all foreign policy affairs, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union drew up and approved at the May 1982 Central Committee Plenum a /Food Program/ based on concern for satisfying vitally important needs of every Soviet citizen.

It was especially emphasized at our plenum that we view all these goals as the minimum. We now are faced with the task /of unfolding a comprehensive search for reserves for a further intensification of agricultural production, and perfecting the forms and methods of managing agriculture and other sectors of

the agro-industrial complex in order to ensure an additional increase in agricultural output./

We already said and today repeat that successful implementation of the Food Program depends on every region and every rayon of the republic and on what its contribution will be toward implementing the program. The task now is for every region, every city, every rayon, every farm, every enterprise and every family /to have its own Food Program./

What will the Food Program of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast be like?

Figuratively speaking, its outlines are easily seen today from the height of the Zonkarskoye Reservoir, this complex engineer facility with completion of construction timed for the 60th anniversary of the autonomous oblast's foundation. It is no simple matter to erect a dam in the mountains, especially as it now will hold back the powerful head of some 40 million cubic meters of water capable of irrigating and giving life to 70,000 hectares of land. Life-giving moisture will irrigate fields of six rayons--Goriyskiy, Kaspskiy, Karel'skiy, Znaurskiy, Tskhinval'skiy and Leningorskiy. This means thousands on thousands of tons of grain, fruits, fodders and other agricultural products which, as it seems to us, can be obtained additionally during the 1980's, during the period of the 11th and 12th five-year plans. Other irrigation systems also will be built and developed.

Thanks to irrigation grain production can be doubled without an expansion of planted acreage. The fact is that irrigated lands make it a fully realistic task to increase the grain yield per hectare in the oblast from 15-16 quintals to 35-40 quintals. And yesterday while visiting your farms we saw that it is possible to grow up to 60 quintals stably even on unirrigated lands. This in turn signifies a sharp reinforcement of the fodder base of animal husbandry and production of an additional large amount of meat and milk.

The development of animal husbandry and increase in its productivity is one of the theses for resolving the food problem. For the autonomous oblast this sector has quite an exceptional importance by virtue of the specific nature of agriculture and traditions which have formed here. /Animal husbandry accounts for almost a tenth of the gross national product produced and over half of the gross agricultural product created in the oblast./

Nevertheless, despite an overall growth trend, the productivity of your animal husbandry on the whole still is rather poor. This is why we believe that the oblast has considerable reserves for a further build-up in the output of animal husbandry products. For example, good results have been obtained in cross breeding beef cattle with local stock. In Dzhavskiy Rayon alone it is possible to double the volume of meat production because of this.

It also has been calculated that if the average milk production from one cow were taken to the level of the Vanatskiy Sovkhoz of Tskhinval'skiy Rayon for the entire oblast, it would be possible to obtain over 9,000 tons of milk additionally, which will permit complete satisfaction of the needs of the oblast population.

Serious attention should be given to the development of such sectors as pig, poultry and rabbit raising. They permit a rapid increase in meat production. There has to be a broader introduction of cooperation of public farms with the population. Let it become an immutable law: There must not be a single farm in the rural area and even in the rayon center itself where there is not at least one cow. We must create all conditions to ensure that the population can raise pigs and poultry. On the whole, according to our estimates, it would be possible to take meat production to 13,000-15,000 tons, milk production to 46,000 tons and egg production to 28-29 million by 1990. The task is for the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast /to satisfy fully the population's needs in meat and milk with its own production/ with a simultaneous increase in deliveries of these products to the general republic fund. /This must become the core of the oblast Food Program./ Setting such a course and following it invariably is a matter of prestige, a question of authority of the oblast party organization, and a matter of honor of all oblast workers.

There also are many reserves in another profiling sector of oblast agriculture--fruit growing. Due to a high thinning rate and poor efficiency of agriculture the yield of your orchards is not over 35-45 quintals and in some rayons it is much lower.

We consider implementation of the Food Program to be one of our chief tasks and our most important concern in the next decade. At the same time this program has to be viewed as a component of all work by the party organization /of Georgia to overcome a certain republic lag behind the mean union level in the most important social-economic parameters./

The party Central Committee set this task for us in the decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom. Comrade Brezhnev spoke of the great importance of its accomplishment at ceremonies in honor of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. It was no accident that a demand was advanced in one of our plenums /to see to it that not only the republic, but also its individual regions and individual rayons move to the mean union level in certain parameters/ and in any case have that reference point ahead of them.

Now the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, with a population comprising some two percent of the entire population of Georgia, makes up only 1.1 percent of the aggregate social product of the republic, 1.3 percent of its national income and so on. Productivity of social labor in the oblast comprises 60 percent of the average republic productivity.

Thus the task is /to move up sharply in the level of industrial development./ The fact is that now two times less industrial products are produced for every resident in the autonomous oblast than for the Georgian SSR on the average. And it is for this reason that growth rates of industrial production have been planned two times higher for the 11th Five-Year Plan than on the average for the republic. This trend has to be retained in the 12th Five-Year Plan as well.

With consideration of the fact that new and more promising sectors of industry are beginning to develop in the oblast which meet modern demands of scientific-technical progress and that a positive process of accelerated

development of the agro-industrial complex is occurring here, /you have the opportunity to increase the scope of industrial production by approximately twofold by 1990, according to the forecasts of specialists./

Of course this is no simple or easy task. This is why, comrades, you here and we in the party Central Committee and in the republic Council of Ministers have to delve into everything carefully and take necessary steps for reinforcing the material and technical base of the autonomous oblast's national economy, and the construction base above all, for further development of the construction industry. Without this, without such an approach, it will be difficult to accomplish all our plans.

And if, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, all tasks are divided into /long-range, medium-range and short-range urgent/ tasks, then now, inasmuch as we already have spoken of future problems, the special attention of all party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol entities must be focused on our most urgent task--/worthy preparations for celebrating the main event of the year--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation./

The role and responsibility of managing soviet entities, particularly ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies and the oblispolkoms, rise considerably in the struggle for assuring high rates of social-economic development. This is especially important to emphasize now, when a serious reorganization of the entire management apparatus is being conducted in the republic in connection with formation of a single agro-industrial complex. Agro-industrial associations have been formed in the rayons. The very same association also is being formed at the level of the oblast agro-industrial complex.

This is a solid and, most important, to a certain extent sufficiently independent entity for managing economic activity. We are speaking not only about agriculture. The capable use of centralized funds formed in the creation of associations in some rayons indicates that such associations also can noticeably influence the development of a number of industrial sectors and, in particular, they can build enterprises of the reprocessing sectors with their own funds and make better use of local construction raw materials and supplies, setting up small plants on their basis.

All this permits accelerating the process of social-economic development of the regions and combining better the advantages of sectorial and territorial planning and management, which in turn requires an increase in the level of competency, of professional and, I would say, management competency, and of the management efficiency of soviet and economic leaders. All of them are invested with great authority in local areas and we obviously now have the right to demand that they bear responsibility for the state of the economy and for the level of social development of every rayon, city and region.

The fact is that the constitutional right to autonomy means granting the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast an opportunity for carrying out extensive internal self-management.

The national-territorial economy secured by the USSR Constitution and implemented in our country is one of the state forms of fraternal cooperation of peoples and one of the most important principles of the USSR state system. As you know, autonomous units are formed in the Soviet state in conformity with Leninist principles of self-determination of nations and with principles which at one time were legitimized in such a very important document as the "Declaration of Rights of Peoples of Russia."

The Decree of the Georgian SSR TsIK [Central Executive Committee] and Georgian Sovnarkom [Council of People's Commissars] "On the Formation of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast" was published back on 20 April 1922.

Now the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast in the person of its oblast soviet of people's deputies must resolve and is resolving independently questions of local importance based on statewide interests and the interests of citizens living on oblast territory, with consideration of national and other features of the autonomous oblast.

Our party Central Committee emphasizes that /the Great October broke the bonds of social and national oppression and raised all peoples of our country to independent historic creativeness, and that establishment of the power of the working class and public ownership of means of production laid the firm foundation of free development of all nations and nationalities and for their close unity and friendship./

We see all this in the example of the /Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast/, which has its unique make-up and its unique national features. The party gives constant consideration to these features and does everything to ensure that the Ossetic language, the culture of the Ossetic people, their progressive national traditions and their customs see further development.

Based on the composition of its population the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, like other autonomous formations of our republic, is a multinational oblast. Ossets, Georgians, Russians, Armenians, Ukrainians, Jews and representatives of other nationalities live and work here in a unified, friendly, fraternal family.

The oblast now has a broad network of Ossetic, Georgian and Russian schools of general education. Specialists in the Ossetic language and Ossetic literature, in the Georgian language and Georgian literature and in all other subjects are trained right here locally. Among those noticeable transformations which have been occurring in the oblast of late in the sphere of culture I would like to take particular note of the important role of the Yugo-Osetinskiy State Pedagogic Institute.

Party and soviet entities and entities of public education are doing a very great deal for further improvement in the study and instruction of Ossetic, Georgian and Russian languages. We know that children of Georgian nationality are studying the Ossetic language with great desire in many oblast schools and that Ossetic children are becoming accustomed to the Georgian language with the very same interest. And all of them together, the children of different peoples, are mastering the Russian language, the language of the Great Russian

people, the language of international intercourse of all peoples of the USSR, the language of friendship and brotherhood, with enormous diligence and with great effort.

Knowledge of many languages is true wealth. Today I would like to repeat again the popular wisdom which goes: /You are as many times a person as the number of languages you know./ And so we must teach our children different languages, including foreign languages, from the earliest years, when they master them better and easier.

Newspapers are printed, books are published and fiction is put out here in the Ossetic, Georgian and Russian languages. The journal FIDIUAG is loved by readers. It familiarizes them with new literary works by writers.

/Thus the autonomy granted Yugo-Osetiya provides it with all opportunities for economic, political and cultural development of oblast workers./

The status of statehood of nations and nationalities of our country and the status of autonomies is a great achievement of the Soviet socialist system. And today, comrades, we give its due again and again /to the great cementing role of the Great Russian people,/ which unites and solidifies all nations and nationalities of our country into a unified, friendly, monolithic family and, under direction of the Communist Party, creates all conditions for complete prosperity, free development and comprehensive rapprochement of all peoples.

But we wish to become even closer to each other and have decided to lay a motor route across the Rokskiy Pass.

Everyone understands and every sensible person sees clearly that this is a good project, a necessary and useful project and, one can say, a historically important project. Many, many generations--Georgians, Ossets, Russians--have dreamed of such a road.

And now, when a report appeared in the press that tunnels being dug from both sides have been joined, one bourgeois newspaper attempted to sow elements of mistrust among Georgians and Ossets and sow doubt in the international relations of the peoples in connection with this report.

This fact once again confirms that bourgeois ideologues are not calming down. Our class enemies undertake anything. The enemy is crafty. The enemy is malicious.

And today we declare within the hearing of all: /Those who assume that it is possible to shake relations between Georgians and Ossets as well as among all Soviet peoples are deeply mistaken. No one ever succeeded and never will succeed in doing this. We build our relations on a firm basis, on a monolithic foundation. Let no one forget this!/

With concern to the road over the Rokskiy Pass, it will be built! And it will become a historic road, a road of friendship, a road of brotherhood between Georgians and Ossets, between Ossets and Russians, between Russians and Georgians, and among all people of the Transcaucasus. It will help in the further development of the Transcaucas republics and of the entire North Caucasus.

This road will contribute to an even greater deepening, expansion and enrichment of economic, social and political interrelationships among all peoples of our great land and to their even greater prosperity. A guarantee of this is the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of all union republics.

We will follow invariably the instructions of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who calls on all of us to show constant concern for development of relations among nationalities and for every party organization to give special attention to this very important political and ideological task.

We must and will implement steadfastly our party's Leninist policy of nationalities, carry out Lenin's behests, display a maximum of concern for the people of all nationalities, and devote a maximum amount of attention to all autonomous formations.

6904

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REGIONAL

SPEECHES AT GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Patiashvili on Labor Resources

Tbilisi PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 2

[Speech of Deputy D. I. Patiashvili: "Status of and Measures to Improve the Work to Mobilize for Social Production the Unemployed Able-bodied Population in the Republic and to Intensify the Struggle Against Parasitism" under the rubric: "Report of the Commission for Legislation, Socialist Legality, and the Utilization of Manpower Resources under the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Excerpt] There can be no rational and effective utilization of manpower resources unless the problem of combatting parasitism is resolved. In all fairness, it should be mentioned that recently the struggle against parasitism has acquired a more purposeful and uncompromising nature. This struggle is skillfully directed by the Georgian CC CP, its bureau, and the working group for combatting violations of the law under the Central Committee, headed by comrade G. V. Kolbin.

Permanent commissions for combatting parasitism have been set up in every municipal and rayon soviet, along with subcommissions in rural and settlement soviets as well as in microrayons. The membership of these commissions consists of representatives of the internal affairs departments, deputies, the aktiv, and employees of housing maintenance offices and the custodial staff of buildings. Broad work in this direction has been launched in a number of the republic's regions.

The measures taken have resulted in a marked intensification of the struggle against parasitism and improvements in preventive work.

The public danger represented by parasitism is particularly obvious as reflected in the structure of violations of the law. Although, year after year, the situation is not improving, the law enforcement agencies still have not drawn the appropriate conclusions.

While formerly parasitism was chiefly widespread in cities and urban-type settlements, in recent times it has been tending to grow in the countryside as well.

The so-called "shabashnichestvo" or seasonal migration of the work force is still considerable. In the Akhalkalakskiy, Tsalkskiy, Akhmetskiy, Bolnisskiy, and other

rayons there has been no decline in the number of persons leaving the republic for outside jobs, even though there is a manpower shortage in the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. This is an extremely important social question that requires deep analysis.

Although permanent commissions have been established in all cities and rayons of the republic, in many places they exist only formally.

The principal shortcoming of the work to stop parasitism is the fact that these commissions, established under the ispolkoms of the local soviets, still do not cope with their tasks in identifying parasites, mobilizing the able-bodied population for socially useful work, and coordinating in a consistent manner the related activities of the concerned agencies. Most importantly, the commissions do not cope with the task of effectively monitoring the stability of residence of persons assigned to work collectives, as well as their rehabilitation.

It is particularly intolerable that measures to combat parasitism are accompanied by instances of whitewash and padding. Inspections revealed that persons officially registered as being mobilized for socially useful work in reality continue their parasitic mode of life.

All this indicates that the commissions under the ispolkoms are not properly demanding toward the heads of the enterprises and organizations to which the detected parasites are assigned. Some of these managers do not even inform the commissions when a parasite fails to show up for work or willfully quits his job, and they do not assign instructors for individualized work with the parasites.

The city and rayon executive committees [ispolkoms] of the soviets of people's deputies as well as the State Committee for Labor, Georgian SSR, have, together with city and rayon party committees, accomplished considerable work to ensure complementing with manpower important facilities of the national economy in the republic, on the basis of organized recruiting.

The local departments of internal affairs still have not been able to reorganize their activities and properly enforce the law against parasitism pursuant to the requirements of the Central Committee.

Unfortunately, in judicial practice there still occur instances of violation of the law requiring a comprehensive and objective examination of cases, with the courts failing to fill gaps in investigations and sometimes pronouncing illegal sentences.

The office of the republic prosecutor should ensure coordination of the work of law-enforcement agencies as regards operative investigation and evaluation of cases of parasitism. It is time to properly attend to this task.

As was pointed out above, last year two-thirds--and this year more than one-half--of the identified parasites were mobilized for socially useful work. This is not a bad indicator. But what about the remaining one-third and half, who were not mobilized for socially useful work? They exist in thousands, after all, and each of them needs special attention from the ispolkoms and their commissions.

At a meeting of the republic aktiv in January of this year comrade E. A. Shevardnadze stressed that the struggle to consolidate law and order should be chiefly focused on the preventive aspect. This recommendation primarily applies to the struggle against parasitism. The party Central Committee and the republic commission for combatting parasitism have this year alone listened to reports from the ispolkoms of more than 20 city and rayon soviets and judged their performance to be unsatisfactory. To implement the directives of the Central Committee, work has been currently undertaken to improve the situation.

We consider it necessary for the newly elected local soviets of people's deputies of the 18th Convocation, their ispolkoms and commissions, and ministries, state committees, departments, law-enforcement agencies, and other public organizations to focus yet again their attention on the need for the vocational rehabilitation of individuals shirking socially useful work, and for a drastic improvement in the prevention of parasitism, as well as for a more active participation of the press, radio, and television in this cause.

We hope that the permanent commissions and subcommissions established under the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies for the purpose of coordinating this matter will infer appropriate conclusions from the present situation and completely reorganize their work on the vocational rehabilitation of unemployed able-bodied population and the increase in the effectiveness of the struggle against parasitism.

Alavidze on Trade Violations

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 2

[Speech by Deputy V. I. Alavidze: "On the Work to Strengthen Socialist Legality and the Struggle Against Violations in the Sphere of Trade and Public Feeding in the Republic" under the rubric "Report of the Commission on Consumer Goods and Trade, Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Excerpt] Pursuant to the requirements of the party and government, the Georgian SSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsekavshiri Governing Board drafted a set of measures to streamline the quality of inspection and preventive work, strengthen the struggle against unproductive expenditures and poor management, and eliminate losses.

These measures resulted in reducing the number of instances of losses and pilferage. Material losses also were reduced. The situation as regards compensating the state for the damages caused to it has somewhat improved.

At the same time, many shortcomings still exist in the struggle against violations and in the cause of strengthening socialist legality in trade services to the population. Trade and public feeding outlets still are not adequately supervised by the Ministry of Trade, the Tsekavshiri Governing Board, and the city, rayon, rural, and settlements soviets of people's deputies and their ispolkoms. These matters are rarely considered at sessions of the soviets and their ispolkoms. Appropriate measures are not being taken to ensure prompt deliveries of goods to trade outlets and to enforce the regulations governing Soviet trade and services. The

local soviets of people's deputies are not working adequately to complement trade and public feeding outlets with suitable personnel and improve educational work with service employees, and neither do they fully avail themselves of the right of imposing the legally prescribed sanctions.

In view of the above, instances of violations of the law are not always duly analyzed within the system of state and cooperative trade, and the wellsprings and contributing factors in these violations are not being identified. As a consequence, there still occur many instances of undermeasurement and underweighing of goods sold to customers, concealment of goods subject to immediate sale, and price distortions, along with many instances of failure to indicate the prices of goods, etc.

A large number of trade organizations has been found to commit gross violations in handling the sales and utilizing the stocks of scarce goods.

The storage periods of foodstuffs continue to be disregarded, as do the rules for inventory sales.

The superficial nature of the audits performed creates favorable conditions for the perpetration of crimes. At certain organizations the level of intradepartmental control is still low, and considerable mistakes are committed in audits and inventory control, which sometimes interferes with the prompt identification of embezzlers.

The commission for consumer goods and trade under the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet periodically analyzes and examines the state of the enforcement of socialist legality in the sphere of the production of consumer goods, trade, and services, in accordance with the drafted plan and with the participation of deputies, experts, and the aktiv. The findings of inspections demonstrate that, despite the efforts made, at a large number of trade and public feeding outlets many instances of violation of trade regulations still occur and the struggle against negative phenomena is in a number of cases inconsistent and not as acute as it should be.

In the past period the commission analyzed and examined the question "On the Status of Consumer Trade Services in Sukhumi, Poti, and Chiatura and Measures to Improve it Further Pursuant to the Decisions of the 5th (1977) Plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee."

It was established that trade organizations in Sukhumi and Chiatura cannot ensure strict state discipline and improvements in the cultural level of trade services. There still occur frequent disruptions in sales of bread, refreshing beverages, and staple goods. Instances of undermeasuring, underweighing and concealment of goods, and rude and disrespectful treatment of customers have been observed. There also occur instances of waste and pilferage of state property. The struggle against these phenomena is not being waged with sufficient tenacity. Major shortcomings have been uncovered in the performance of departmental inspectors at Chiatura and Poti trade organizations and permanent as well as public commissions for monitoring prices, trade, and services, under the ispolkoms.

A no less topical problem to be examined and analyzed by the commission was that of the state of the production of consumer goods and trade in the republic.

In its resolution the commission focused the attention of the concerned ministries and departments on the fact that market needs are not being analyzed, contractual discipline is being violated, and there still exist marked shortcomings in the supply of staple consumer goods, which creates favorable conditions for all kinds of negative phenomena.

On examining the problem "On the State of the Observance of Contractual Discipline Among the Systems of State Trade and the Ministry of Light Industry," the commission noted that a number of light-industry enterprises is not supplying the trade network with goods in the quantity and variety specified in the contracts.

The commission also examined the problems of complementing with additional experts the staff of retail trade and public feeding outlets within the system of consumer cooperatives, as well as of improving the skills of employees.

To rectify the uncovered shortcomings, it was recommended to the Tsekashviri Board that it improve its organizational work to complement the personnel at all levels in cooperative organizations with highly qualified specialists, and that it pay more attention to cadre training, which is directly linked to the establishment of appropriate state discipline within the system.

There was also serious discussion of the question of analyzing the demand for consumer goods in the republic. A large number of recommendations was drafted: their implementation will contribute to meeting the demand for consumer goods and improving the welfare of the population.

The commission periodically monitors the implementation of the adopted recommendations and the resolution of the questions posed by individual deputies.

Despite all this, it has to be pointed out that neither state trade nor the Tsekashviri have fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of this year.

Along with the poor organization of trade, another factor contributing to the under-fulfillment of the plan has been the failure to assure the allocated stocks of goods.

This situation is due to the failure of a large number of enterprises to fulfill their contractual obligations for the supply of goods, and to the weak and sometimes inefficient performance of the supply organizations. But the performance of the trade organizations themselves also is beset by an extremely large number of shortcomings and defects. Suffice it to mention that excessive inventories of various goods have piled up at a majority of trade organizations. This is also directly attributable to the fact that a large number of industrial enterprises produces obsolete and low-quality goods that are not in demand, as well as to the failure to take effective steps to bar the penetration of these goods into the trade network.

The heads of many trade organizations are not taking the necessary steps to ensure a more uniform distribution of goods, so that certain categories of merchandise are completely unavailable in some stores while in others they are overstocked.

The Collegium of the Ministry of Trade, the Tsekavshiri Governing Board, and the ispolkoms of the local soviets of people's deputies do not as yet completely avail themselves of their legal rights. The measures taken regarding the heads of enterprises and establishments committing violations are liberal and do not always display a principled nature, and the fulfillment of the adopted decisions is not being monitored.

The commission for consumer goods and trade under the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet considers it necessary to tighten the responsibility of the superior and local trade-system agencies for strengthening state discipline within the system. The local soviets of people's deputies, administrative agencies, and other supervisory agencies of the republic should display a more demanding and operative attitude in the struggle against violations and for strengthening socialist legality in the system of trade and public feeding, so as to assure the unconditional fulfillment of the requirement of the party and government that the welfare of the population be improved.

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REGIONAL

D. A. KUNAYEV SPEECH AT KAZAKH 250TH ANNEXATION ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 3

[Speech by D. A. Kunayev, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee: "Great is the Strength of Friendship and Brotherhood" under the rubric "Ceremonial Session of the Kazakh CP CC and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

An event of exceptional importance in our glorious annals is the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia, whose foundation was laid 250 years ago. This notable anniversary is being celebrated by the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan as a turning point in the history of the Kazakh nation, as a great and bright holiday of unshakable friendship with all the nations of the boundless Land of the Soviets. /(Prolonged applause.)/

That is why we prize so much the ardent greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

We consider these greetings to reflect the renewed concern of our native Lenin's party for the broad flowering of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. /(Prolonged applause.)/

On this day so joyous to us all. we express to the party and government our heartfelt and most sincere gratitude for their good wishes and high evaluation of Kazakhstan's contribution to the noble cause of building communism. /(Prolonged applause.)/

We all were deeply stirred to learn the joyous news that the republic was awarded its third Order of Lenin, handed to us today by Viktor Vasil'yevich Grishin, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow City party committee. /(Applause.)/

We especially prize this award, because it was precisely the great Lenin who pointed out the sole true path to all nations of our country--the path toward union, the

path toward the new socialist civilization, the path on which we are being confidently guided from one victory to another by our native party and its combat staff --the Leninist Central Committee.

Allow me to express our common gratitude to Viktor Vasil'yevich for the inspiring words and cordial greetings on the occasion of the distinguished award, uttered here. /(Prolonged applause.)/

In this solemn hour we express our deepest gratitude to dear Leonid Il'ich, whose warm words addressed to the working people of Kazakhstan will imbue us with renewed strength and winged joy. /(Tumultuous applause.)/

Permit me, dear comrades, in your behalf, in the behalf of all working people of the republic on whose banner now glitter five distinguished Homeland awards, to assure the CPCU Central Committee that we all shall work still better to translate into reality the historic decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the advice and recommendations of the faithful continuator of the great Leninist cause Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. /(Tumultuous applause.)/

To us all every word of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the outstanding politician and statesman of the modern times, a man closely linked with Kazakhstan, is precious because of its esteemed soulfulness, impressive simplicity, and the Leninist concern and demanding spirit that it displays. /(Applause.)/

Allow me, dear comrades, to assure in your behalf, and in behalf of all the working people of the republic on whose banner glitter the five high decorations by the Homeland, the CPSU Central Committee that we all shall work still better to translate into reality the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, as well as the advice and directives of the faithful continuator of the great Leninist cause, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. /(Tumultuous applause.)/

Together with us, the whole nation is celebrating the glorious 250th anniversary of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia. The activities commemorating this date, which have resounded throughout the Union, have become shining manifestations of the unshakable friendship of the Soviet peoples. Among them, special mention is deserved by the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference in Alma-Ata on "The Progressive Role of Russia in the Historic Fate of the Nations of Kazakhstan," attended by eminent Soviet scientists; the manifestations by the leading creative collectives of Kazakhstan in Moscow, Leningrad, and Yaroslavl'; and the meetings in Moscow, Ul'yanovsk, Orenburg, Novosibirsk, and other cities on the occasion of the Days of the Literature and Art of Kazakhstan in the RSFSR.

Allow me to thank from the bottom of my heart all the participants in and organizers of these and many other truly unforgettable encounters. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Comrades!

Seen from the lofty vantage point of our times, the deep significance of the union of the Kazakh working people with the peoples of Russia is clearly revealed. The historic necessity of this union dates back to the remote antiquity, to the times of Kievan Russia, Dmitriy Donskoy, Ivan the Terrible, and Peter the First.

The reasons for and the entire complex process of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia, a process that took place neither in one day nor in one year, are not amenable to any oversimplified treatment. That incorporation was championed by many, but it also was opposed by quite a few among the reactionary feudal nobility, Moslem clergy, and other opponents of rapprochement between Kazakhstan and Russia.

But the course of unbreakable friendship with Russia, ardently supported by the folk masses, predominated and won the upper hand. The most farsighted representatives of the Kazakh society realized that Kazakhs would have no future unless they united with the mighty Russian nation.

The Kazakh nation beheld progressive Russia as the only reliable protection and loyal ally. Only Russia could--to cite Chokan Valikhanov--provide Kazakhs with real assistance and protection.

In the first one-third of the 18th century the foundation was laid for the gradual extension of Russian sovereignty to Kazakh lands and the highly important historic process of the voluntary union of Kazakhstan with Russia was intensified. Now no one can any longer doubt that, despite the self-seeking aims of tsarism and the local feudal nobility, this union met the basic interests of the Kazakh working people and acquired a tremendous progressive significance, because it was it precisely that merged the historic destinies of two nations--the Russian and the Kazakh--in perpetuity. / (Prolonged applause.) /

This timely and socially conditioned union saved the Kazakh people from the terrible menace of bloody foreign enslavement.

This incorporation promoted the growth of the economy, trade, handicrafts, transport connections, and various ties linking the Kazakh and Russian populations, and it fostered the transition of Kazakh peasants ("sharua") to a settled life and farming occupations.

Russian travelers, cartographers, and Enlightenment activists always provided Kazakhstan with selfless assistance. The history and life of the Kazakh people had long interested Russian scientists, and their interest increased markedly upon the opening of the Academy of Sciences in Petersburg. One of the first scientific expeditions to the Kazakh steppe was undertaken on the initiative of the great Russian scientist Mikhail Vasil'yevich Lomonosov. Interesting scientific materials were collected by major expeditions headed by Petr Pallas, Ivan Lepekhin, and Samuel Gmelin.

Schools, high schools, and teachers' seminars began to be opened in Kazakhstan. The teaching of Kazakh children and young people in Russia's schools won public recognition. The Russian scientists Aleksey Levshin, Pavel Nebol'sin, Yakov Khanykov, Vasiliy Grigor'yev, and many others, familiarized Russia with the life, manners, and culture of the Kazakh in their capital works, with great conscientiousness and sympathy.

Grigor'yev said of the Kazakhs: "They are... a good, intelligent people, susceptible to virtue, so that if they were ruled by fairly decent people, the steppe would bloom astonishingly." He had met with progressive Kazakh individuals, including Chokan Valikhanov.

The breadth of thought and progressiveness of practical actions in Kazakhstan was noted by the father and son Pavel Matveyevich and Andrey Pavlovich Zenkov; the land-reclamation expert Ivan Paklevskiy, the forestry expert Eduard Baum, and many other representatives of Russia. Seen from the present-day standpoint, not all of them were truly progressive, but they contributed much to the land's economic and cultural life.

It was thanks to them that the prophetic vision of Marx and Engels that Russia would play a civilizing and progressive role with respect to countries of the Orient -- "...for the Black and Caspian seas and Central Asia" became fulfilled.

The gradual incorporation of Kazakhstan into the Russian state decisively accelerated the break-up of old patriarchal-feudal customs in Kazakh society, intensified the process of class stratification, and prepared the soil for the development of the antifeudal and anticolonial movement.

Already the Decembrists were deeply upset by the poverty and lawlessness of the Kazakhs, blaming tsarism and the local feudals for it. The alarm bell of Herzen's KOLOKOL was heard in Kazakhstan, too. The influence of the ideas of V. G. Belinskiy, N. G. Chernyshevskiy, and other Russian revolutionary democrats reached the enlighteners Chokan Valikhanov, Ibray Altynsarin, and Abay Kunanbayev.

Many brilliant minds of Russia--from A. S. Pushkin, V. I. Dal and F. M. Dostoyevskiy to P. P. Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, V. V. Radlov, and G. N. Potanin affirmed the notion of the Kazakh nation as a worthy brother of the Russian nation and other nations of Russia, and defended the ancient rights of the dwellers of the nomadic villages.

That is why the entire Kazakh land heard the words of the great Abay, who knew the truth about the Russian people from the exiled Russian revolutionaries: "The main thing is to learn the Russian science.... In order to avoid mistakes and achieve the good, Russian language and literature have to be known.... The Russians see the world. Study the culture and art of the Russians. This is the key to life."

And lastly, most important, as history has proved--as part of Russia the industrious Kazakh nation has joined not only the progressive Russian democratic culture but also the revolutionary movement, the ideas of Marxism--which it received with an inquiring mind and an ardent heart.

Among the first predecessors of social upsurge and coming struggle against the Autocracy there were the revolutionaries of the 1860s Nikolay Yadrintsev, Yevgeniy Mikhaelis, and other progressive Russian activists whose destinies were closely linked to that of Kazakhstan.

The revolutionary events of 1905 in Petersburg, Moscow, and other cities of Russia shook the entire country. Kazakh workers and the village poor demonstrated hand in hand with Russian workers and peasants against tsarism and local oppressors.

The demonstrations, strikes, and agrarian disturbances became increasingly widespread. The Semipalatinsk social-democratic organization appealed to the workers of

all nationalities: "Arise! We shall rise in a united phalanx against our enemies. We shall overthrow the heavy tsarist yoke and free ourselves of the burden of factory owners, merchants, and all other leeches on the people!...We have nothing to lose but the talons of the eagle with two heads. Let's achieve a free life!"

A veritable test of the revolutionary activity and class awareness of the working people of Kazakhstan was the national uprising of 1916 under the leadership of the national hero Amangel'da Imanov, directed against tsarist autocracy. The uprising which spread like a menacing liberating conflagration through the steppe on the eve of the Great October Revolution, naturally was in accord with the all-Russian revolutionary movement.

On all stages of the struggle against their oppressors, the Kazakh working people passed through the great school of class toughening. They became convinced that social and national freedom can be won only under the leadership of the party of the Bolsheviks and the Russian revolutionary working class, and only together with them on the path of the Great October Revolution.

Yes, the Great October Socialist Revolution was, to the history of mankind, the main event of the 20th century. It became to the Kazakhs, too, the dawn of the new communist era; it put an end, once and for all, to all forms of exploitation; and it opened for the Kazakh nation, together with the other nations of Russia, a new truly happy chapter in its centuries-long history.

On this day of our celebration we are fully justified in stating that the working people of Kazakhstan will always cherish in their hearts gratitude for all this to the great Lenin and the party which he had created. /(Prolonged applause.)/

On this day of our celebration the Kazakh people is fully justified in expressing its most sincere appreciation to its older brother--the Russian nation, and to all other nations of our Homeland for their fraternal alliance and selfless assistance in struggle and in labor, for all that Soviet rule and our native party have endowed Kazakhstan with. /(Prolonged applause.)/

History shall forever record in its annals how fiercely exploiters of all kinds, supported broadly by world reaction, clung to the ancient regime, the Black Hundreds.

But the vain attempts of the ideologues of the Alash-Ordy and other nationalists to deceive and attract the Kazakh nation suffered a defeat. Despite inexpressible difficulties, our nation endured, held fast, persisted, and won in that ferocious struggle, displaying mass instances of unshakable bravery, some of which, such as the defense of the Urals and the Cherkassy, became heroic symbols of fidelity to the ideals of the new world. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Our nation endured, because it believed in the party of the Bolsheviks.

It endured, because it fought for its own Soviet rule.

It achieved victory, because it went into battle under the all-conquering banner of the ideas of the great Lenin. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Now and always we express our most ardent gratitude to the party veterans, to the fearless and indomitable fighters of Lenin's Guards, who, despite all hardships, confidently led the working people of Kazakhstan toward attack and victory in smashing the old world.

This, comrades, we shall never forget. / (Prolonged applause.) /

The vision of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and his associates encompassed all the problems of the economic, socio-political, and cultural development of the land. More than 400 studies and documents by Lenin are directly associated with Kazakhstan.

The broad concern for our nation resulted in the Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee [VTsIK] and the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars [Sovnarkom] establishing the Kazakh Republic, which was signed by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin and promulgated on 26 August 1920.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin stressed more than once that true equality of nations is impossible unless their equality in the sphere of economy and culture is achieved. There exist quite a few known instances in which the bourgeoisie has proclaimed states to be alliances of nations with equal rights but retained in all ways their colonial nature.

The establishment in 1922, under the leadership of V. I. Lenin, of the united multi-national Soviet state--the USSR--was of invaluable importance to the attainment of true equality of the nations of our country and the consolidation of their fraternal friendship and comprehensive mutual cooperation.

The Decree of the CC CPSU "On the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" points out: "The Russian nation has, regardless of difficulties and deprivations, provided selfless assistance to other nations in this country in defending their revolutionary accomplishments, and it has made an invaluable contribution to overcoming the backwardness of the former colonial hinterlands."

This is demonstrated by the example of Soviet Kazakhstan.

An invaluable contribution to implementing Lenin's nationalities policy in this republic was made by the eminent party and state activists A.A. Andreyev, F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, Ya. E. Rudzutak, G. K. Ordzhonikidze, M. I. Kalinin, V. V. Kuybyshev, M. V. Frunze, S. M. Kirov, Ye. M. Yaroslavskiy, V. A. Radus-Zen'kovich, and many others.

The party organizations and workers collectives of Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities became patrons of this republic. Invaluable assistance to this republic was provided by the miners of the Donbass and Kuzbass, the oilmen of Baku and Groznyy, the machine builders of Khar'kov and Sverdlovsk, and the metallurgists of Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk. Thousands of Russian workers, technicians, and engineers took part in the construction of the enterprises of Balkhash, Karaganda, Chimkent, and Ridder, and in the laying of railroad tracks for the Turksib [Turkestan-Siberian

Railroad]. The tens of new cities and workers' settlements and hundreds of industrial enterprises and mines became the symbols of these unforgettable years, in the Kazakh steppe.

We knew in what difficult and terrible times these changes took place. Clouds were thickening on the world firmament. Our country faced increasingly acutely the choice named by V. I. Lenin: either up-to-date technology must be mastered or the young Soviet country will be crushed.

And, together with the entire country, Kazakhstan hastened to master technology.

The republic's industrial growth was accompanied by the vigorous growth of the ranks of its working class and engineer intelligentsia. The joint labor of people of various nationalities on construction sites and in industrial enterprises, as well as their close intercourse and mutual assistance, did away with the previous alienation and isolation of yesterday's peasantry who had joined the ranks of the working class, and changed its mentality.

Centuries will pass but the grateful memory of the descendants shall forever retain the romantic image of the labor of the first few five-year plan periods with its glorious imprint of the Russian worker--the experienced instructor, principled communist, and caring older brother. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Along with the industrialization, in the 1930s the most difficult task following the seizure of power by the proletariat--the realignment of agriculture on socialist principles--was accomplished.

Mass collectivization in Kazakhstan was accompanied by the transition of the Kazakh nomadic and semi-nomadic population to a settled mode of life. Within a short period of time more than a million peasant farms were merged into kolkhozes and firmly took the path toward socialism.

Even now that Kazakhstan has become one of the largest granaries and animal-husbandry bases in this country, we recall with special gratitude the envoys of the RSFSR--the glorious 25,000 sons and daughters of the Russian and Kazakh nations, all who had inspired with flaming words and concrete deeds the Kazakh and Russian peasants toward grandiose socialist transformations without which our present-day achievements and prospects would not have been possible. /(Prolonged applause.)/

An organic part of Lenin's plan for building socialism was the cultural revolution. Within a historically short period of time illiteracy was abolished. Literature and art that are ethnic in form, socialist in content, and internationalist in spirit have arisen, and the Kazakh Soviet intelligentsia has been reared.

That is why, on this day of our celebration, we are fully justified in expressing our most sincere gratitude to all the activists of fraternal Russia's science, culture, and art for all that they have done and are doing to augment the spiritual potential of Soviet Kazakhstan. /(Prolonged applause.)/

A most important achievement of socialism in Kazakhstan was the complete emancipation of the Kazakh woman.

And if today we all and our friends take pride in the glorious daughters of Kazakhstan, in their great accomplishments, this fraternal pride should contain a sizable proportion of the most sincere gratitude to the first female Bolsheviks and Komsomol members in Kazakhstan, the first female tractor drivers and pilots, the first female Stakhanovites--all our mothers and sisters who, together with our fathers and older brothers, contributed to the new life, the new reality, on incessantly widening its scale for the sake of the happiness of the new generations--our happiness and yours. /(Prolonged applause)/

The Soviet way of life, engendered in the course of revolutionary creative labor and based on the laws of the socialist society, has unrecognizably altered people. Ethnic and class differences have become forever a thing of the past.

As the great Akyn Dzhabul Dzhabayev said, it has become clear to every Kazakh that in taking the path together with the sons of Russia he chose the right road and the sun--the bright road of Lenin and the never-setting sun of communism.

The truth about this road and that sun was carried to the country and the entire world, with all passion, together with Saken Seyfullin, Beimbet Maylin, Amre Kashaubayev, Dina Nurpeisova, Il'yas Dzhangugurov, Mukhtar Auzov, and other glorious sons and daughters of Kazakhstan, by their Russian friends Leonid Sobolev, Ivan Shukhov, Nikolay Anov, Sergey Markov, Nikolay Khludov, Aleksandr Zatayevich, Vladimir Lugovskoy, and Anna Nikol'skaya, by their many colleagues of the "Gor'kiy generation" who did so much for our great friendship that is based not on obligation but on the soul and the heart. /(Prolonged applause.)/

We all shall always feel close to and cherish their glorious names and deeds.

The fidelity of the Soviet people to the sacred ties of friendship and brotherhood has been more than once tested during radical turning points in history, and it has endured the most severe trials. None of these trials was more severe than the unprecedented war when the world's first country of workers and peasants had to solve the question of whether to be or not to be. But the unshakable friendship of our nations proved to be the monolith against which was shattered Fascism--that shock force of world imperialism.

In that war, the Kazakh nation, the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan, too, fulfilled with honor its patriotic and international duty to the Homeland.

The denizens of Kazakhstan fought on all decisive sectors of the front, from the White Sea to the Black, at the walls of Leningrad and in the battles on the Volga, in the Battle of Kursk and in the partisan movement. They helped liberate the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic Maritime Region, Moldavia, and European countries, and they took part in storming Berlin and smashing militarist Japan.

There was no feat that, together with Russian fighting men, was not accomplished by Kazakhstan fighting men.

All Soviet people equally prize the names of Aleksandr Matrosov and Agadil Sukhambayev, Nikolay Gastello and Nurken Abdirov, Ivan Pavlov and Tulegen Tokhtarov, Ivan Kozhedub and Sergey Luganskiy, Ivan Ladushkin and Mikhail Assel'born, Aliya Moldagulova and Manshuk Mametova--the first women of Soviet Orient who became

Heroines of the Soviet Union /(apppause)/, the hundreds and thousands of other heroic sons and daughters of Russia and Kazakhstan /(applause)/, of all the republics of our Homeland, who sacrificed everything for the sake of a decisive victory over the enemy. /(Prolonged applause.)/

In the severe wartime years Kazakhstan became one of the country's reliable arsenals. The verses of Dzhambul, the songs of Kulyash, the lead of Leninogorsk and Chimkent, the oil of Gur'yev, the coal of Karaganda, the copper of Balkhash, the ore of Dzhezkazgan, the ferroalloys of Aktyubinsk, the molybdenum of Kounrad, and the nonferrous metals of Eastern Kazakhstan—all this and much else became a mighty support for the great Victory. /(Prolonged applause.)/

The republic gave shelter to millions of evacuees as if they were its own. The people of Kazakhstan shared bread with them like brothers and strived to provide conditions for the normal work of the eminent pleiade of Soviet scientists headed by V. L. Komarov, the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Those who had fruitfully labored in wartime Kazakhstan included the most outstanding personages of Soviet culture—S. M. Eyzenshteyn [Eisenstein], G. N. and S. D. Vasil'yevs, N. K. Cherkasov, M. I. Zharov, V. P. Maretskaya, G. S. Ulanova, A. N. Tolstoy, S. N. Sergeyev-Tsenskiy, and many others, each of whom, in his and her turn, provided invaluable assistance to Kazakhstan.

When the ferocious enemy was repulsed, the people of Kazakhstan became patrons of regions and cities devastated by the barbaric invasion and helped them to the best of their abilities in that unprecedentedly difficult and austere period.

The Kazakh nation, the entire Kazakhstan, had, like all our other republics, during the Great Patriotic War, fulfilled its fraternal international duty and, comrades, it has fulfilled it with honor. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Not for nothing, when speaking in behalf of the entire nation of the Land of the Soviets, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev especially pointed out: "We shall always remember the Kazakhstan of the wartime years, the breeding ground of combat formations of the Red Army, the mighty arsenal and important granary of our country."

Eternal memory and eternal glory to all those who, on the front and in the rear, made the impossible possible and, surmounting all hardships and privations, ceaselessly forged our great Victory! /(Prolonged applause.)/

Comrades!

The history of mankind shows that, following the end of World War II, international reaction launched more than 100 aggressive wars and armed conflicts. Some of them persist even now.

It is primarily the ruling circles in the United States that attempt by hook or crook to undermine the unity and might of the socialist community, abandon the policy of international detente, and accelerate and make global the arms race.

All this is being done under the pretext of the slogan of the mythical "Soviet menace."

The United States of America is nudging its allies to curtail their trade with us, to tighten the terms for credit trade, and to abandon scientific-technical cooperation.

In view of the entire complexity of the international situation, communists and all working people are expected to display maximal organization and discipline as well as a feeling of great responsibility for the Homeland. This was most convincingly pointed out by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his recent speeches.

No one is doing as much to strengthen peace throughout the world as is being done by our party and Soviet state. This is known to the entire progressive mankind. Love of peace is the keystone of the socialist system of society. The Soviet soldier guards peace with a weapon in his hand, and the better his mastery of his weapon is, the more solidly peace is protected. History teaches us to be extremely vigilant and to know how to resolutely oppose any intrigue of world reaction. In educating Soviet people in the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions, it is our duty to consolidate in all ways the defensive might of the Soviet state, so that we would never be taken unawares by any random event.

We firmly believe that the personnel of the Red Banner Eastern Frontier and Central Asian military districts will continue to perpetually improve its combat skills and vigilantly guard the southeastern borders of the socialist Homeland. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Comrades! Every stage in the new history of our republic and the entire country convincingly demonstrates that the fraternal friendship of nations always was, is, and will remain a mighty accelerator and the most reliable guarantee of all our accomplishments.

This was so in the postwar period when Kazakhstan again turned into a gigantic construction site. The names of the new socialist cities began to ring loudly-- Temirtau, Rudnyy, Shevchenko, Balkhash, Yermak, Karatau, Lisakovskaya, Kentau, and Leninogorsk.

The light of new notable accomplishments illuminated the expanses of Kazakhstan.

This light became seen by the entire country by the will of our native party, which entrusted Soviet Kazakhstan with a new mission on an unprecedented scale that was recorded in the annals of our socialist cooperation as a symbol of nationwide feats of labor, of the unity of action of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR. That symbol was the Virgin Lands epic, unforgettable to us all.

As justly pointed out by comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his remarkable book "Tselina" [Virgin Lands], the colonization of virgin and fallow lands provided a mighty impetus for the development of the productive forces of Kazakhstan and the growth of its economy, science, and culture.

And indeed now the Virgin Lands not only provide select golden grain. They also are the region of a steadily developing animal husbandry, of unique giants of industry, of new cities, workers' settlements, schools, higher schools, palaces of culture, and sports facilities. They present a broad panorama of new construction sites arisen on the once uninhabited steppe. They present bright vistas of new grandiose accomplishments for the sake of further strengthening the economic might of our entire Soviet state.

Lastly, they are the breeding ground of a new type of competent and caring worker, of the efficient farmer who completely reinvigorates the land with his own labor and that of his sons and daughters, to whom, too, the Virgin Lands have become an inspired symbol of the honorable nature of work and life.

All this, comrades, is represented by the upturned Virgin Lands of Kazakhstan!
/(Prolonged applause.)/

Only through the effort of the entire country, through the tenacity of the Soviet people, rallied round its party, we were able to accomplish such a grandiose task of such an unprecedented scope.

And we did accomplish it. Its success was assured by the combat staff of the Virgin Lands Front headed by the glorious son of the great Russian nation--Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. /(Prolonged applause.)/ He has taught and continues to teach many of us the Leninist style, the Leninist skill at working with the people and for the people. During the tense era of the Virgin Lands Feat, Leonid Il'ich provided an example of unprecedented industriousness, high principledness, spiritual warmth and modesty, and a cordial and caring attitude toward people.

Things like that are never forgotten. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Comrades! The Marxist-Leninist dialectics of socialist development of nations is such that the more fully and brightly the most progressive and best traits of a nation manifest themselves, the smaller the differences among nations become. At the same time, the process of the internationalization of our life increasingly enriches national traits with general Soviet traits, which welds the multinational Soviet nation into a single whole.

We acquired this unity in our joint defense of the achievements of the Great October Revolution, in the struggle for socialism and communism.

Our Kazakhstan, like any other republic of the Land of the Soviets, represents a bright embodiment of the Leninist nationalities policy.

Consider the following instance alone. Under Soviet rule industrial output in this republic increased by a factor of 900! Giants of energy industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the coal, oil, chemical, light, and food industries have arisen here, and unique territorial-production complexes have been established and are developing here.

In one week Kazakhstan at present produces as much from its industries as it had produced during the entire year 1937, and in one year, five times as much as was produced by all the prewar five-year plan periods taken together.

Unique canals and water supply systems, modern motor highways, railroads, and airline routes now crisscross the expanses of Kazakhstan.

This unprecedented scale of the growth of the industry, transport, and route network in Kazakhstan reflects the phenomenal transformations, the exceptional results pro-

duced by the Leninist policy of the CPSU, and the greatness of the fraternal friendship and cooperation and mutual assistance of the peoples of the USSR--which has started it all, and will never end! /(Prolonged applause.)/

Lenin's dream of electrification of the whole country has come true.

Broad is the front of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production in the republic. The scale of the mechanization of agriculture, application of agricultural chemicals, land reclamation, and irrigation of meadowlands is growing. Large animal-husbandry complexes, poultry factories, and inter-farm organizations and associations have been established and are operating.

Now as never before our republic is a major supplier of agricultural products, especially grain.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan period alone Kazakhstan has been providing the state with an average of nearly one billion poods of quality grain each year.

All this is a notable fruit of the Leninist agrarian policy of our party, of the radical revolutionary transformations in the country's entire agriculture.

The economic development of Kazakhstan at present is inconceivable without close and varied ties with the other republics, krais, and oblasts of our unencompassable Homeland. In its turn, our republic, too, as an organic part of the country's overall economic complex, makes a substantial contribution to the all-Union division of labor and, insofar as its possibilities permit, participates in its socialist integration.

It is such tremendous happiness, comrades, to know that our inspired labor serves the welfare of the entire Soviet nation and its true friends, that it serves the great cause of social progress and friendship of nations. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Under the conditions of advanced socialism unprecedented opportunities have appeared for translating into reality the party's device: all in the name of man, for the welfare of man! The party is doing all to make the Soviet people today live better than yesterday, and tomorrow to live still better. In the last 10 years alone the per capita real income in this republic has grown nearly in half. It is extremely noteworthy that 70 percent of the spent national income of the republic is expended on consumption. Each year one-third of the budget is allocated for the social, cultural, and consumption needs of working people.

Perhaps no other country in the world can compare with us as regards housing and cultural-communal construction. In the last 15 years alone two-thirds of the republic's population improved their housing conditions. The network of kindergartens, schools, public health institutions, preventive care homes, rest homes, clubrooms, libraries, tourist facilities, and sports facilities is steadily growing.

The transforming power of advanced socialism and of the Leninist nationalities policy has been brightly reflected in the unprecedented upsurge of national education, science, and culture.

In a land where literacy among the local population did not exceed 2 percent, there now operate dozens of higher schools, hundreds of secondary special schools, thousands of elementary schools. At present every third inhabitant of this republic is a student.

Kazakhstan's science has made great strides and its contributions to the economy and culture of the republic and the country are becoming more and more notable. Research into practically every domain of modern science, from the microuniverse to the cosmos, is being conducted in this republic, and its scientific institutions are linked by ties to those of the entire Soviet Union and many other countries.

This was substantially promoted by the contributions made to the formation and advancement of Kazakhstan's science by such eminent Soviet scientists and science organizers as Vladimir Leont'yevich Komarov, Sergey Ivanovich Vavilov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov, Mstislav Vsevolodovich Kel'dysh, Ivan Mikhaylovich Gubkin, Ivan Pavlovich Bardin, Nikolay Grigor'yevich Kassin, Mikhail Petrovich Rusakov, Vasilii Grigor'yevich Fesenkov, and many others.

Every important scientific project in Kazakhstan reflects the benign radiance of selflessness and ancient friendship between our scientists and those of fraternal Russia and other republics. We thank them from the bottom of our heart for their active assistance and broad cooperation. /(Prolonged applause.)/

In his speech at the ceremonial session in Alma-Ata in honor of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh CP, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev declared: "There are few states in Asia that can compare in level of development with present-day Kazakhstan. There is some symbolism in the fact that spaceships now are launched from the vast expanses of your land. Picturesquely speaking, the republic itself has accomplished a lift-off into outer space."

Yes, Leonid Il'ich is deeply right. Two names are forever inscribed in the annals of mankind: the Kazakh place name Baykonur and the Russian proper name Yuriy Gagarin. They too symbolize the greatness of the friendship of our peoples, their striving toward the cosmic heights of a new life the path toward which was pointed out by the Great October Revolution, the party, Lenin. /(Prolonged applause.)/

And if today Kazakh poets write in Russian and Russian poetesses versify in the Kazakh language, this too is yet another proof of the bright flowering of the many-genred literature and art of Soviet Kazakhstan where, along with Kazakh and Russian cultural activists, there fruitfully labor Uighur, German, and Korean writers, poets, artists, and architects. As never before, the panorama of the multinational culture of the republic is rich and varied, and the convincing accomplishments of that culture are today widely known far beyond the confines of the republic.

A true progress of culture is always most directly connected to the development of language. Socialism has provided everything for the free development of the languages of our country—including the Kazakh language. Having linked its fate to that of Russia, the Kazakh nation became still more deeply familiar with the beautiful soul of the Russian people, whose rich and mighty language has become a second native language to Kazakhs.

And, comrades, this indivisible friendship, this monolithic unity, is a priceless gift and a happy acquisition. Possessing it, the Kazakh nation confidently faces the nations of other countries as a worthy and equal representative of a society engendered by real socialism, thanks to which Soviet Kazakhstan, with its economic and cultural links to 97 countries, speaks with a voice that is heard throughout the world.

Today and always we shall be grateful to our glorious working class and kolkhoz peasantry, to our people's intelligentsia, and to all who have been and are confidently multiplying the economic and spiritual potential of the republic, translating into reality the goals of our native party and its Leninist nationalities policy. /(Prolonged applause.)/

The broad and truly cosmic lift-off of our republic appears a paradox to our ideological opponents: the burgeoning of the nation is resulting not in its isolation but, on the contrary, its rapprochement with other nations and, in the perspective, in their communist merger. Failing to understand and unwilling to understand this truth, they strive in all ways to discredit the path we traveled and shed hot tears for the past.

We answer them: yes, many aspects of the pre-Revolutionary life of the past have disappeared forever. Lawlessness and poverty are gone. Suffering, illiteracy, centuries of backwardness, and national oppression--they all are gone, too. Cruel customs and prejudices are gone. All that violated the dignity of the working man is gone--and, dear comrades, it is gone forever!

Our shining pride and glory is represented by other traits that have become deeply typical of the life of every nation in the Land of the Soviets, of our mighty Union which, in the words of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, each day creates "new higher forms of human intercourse." These are the features of a genuinely free, truly equal, and authentically spiritually developed nation, a socialist nation!

And the farther we stride forward, the more deeply and solidly will these features be part of the life of the new generations, firmly uniting our world outlook, goals, and ideals around that noblest of feelings--the feeling of belonging to the united Soviet Family, to the new social and international community of people--the Soviet nation. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Comrades!

The strenuous rise of the Kazak nation is a convincing proof of the life-creating strength of the ideas of the party of the great Lenin. It was solely owing to the scientific leadership of the CPSU--the party of genuine internationalists--that we have been able to travel together with the entire Soviet nation on this difficult but glorious path.

The leading force in the struggle to accomplish political, economic, and social tasks in the republic is the Communist party of Kazakhstan--that militant and tested detachment of the CPSU.

At present it unites within its ranks 750,000 party members--representatives of more than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups. The vanguard role and creative initiative of the republic's communists grows each year in this republic which has become the locale of both the Virgin lands epic and the outer-space feats of the Soviet nation.

Striding to welcome the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR, the communists and all working people of the republic are multiplying their efforts to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh CP.

This is evidenced by the results of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period, which were praised by the party and government and personally by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Consider some of the accomplishments: more than 100 new large production facilities has been put into operation; nearly 15,000 km of power transmission lines has been installed; some 700 oil and gas wells have been put into operation.

The plan of sales of grain, vegetables, grapes, and other crops to the state has been overfulfilled.

Extensive changes took place in animal husbandry. The population of nearly every species of livestock and poultry has increased.

The welfare of working people has increased. More than 100,000 new well-built dwelling units have been released for occupancy. Greater numbers of schools, hospitals, and shopping and service facilities are being built. National education, science, and culture have been further expanded.

The plan for the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan also is being fulfilled satisfactorily.

We know well how strong the multi-branch industry of Kazakhstan is, how fabulously wealthy the natural resources of Kazakh land are, how promising the upturned and colonized Virgin Lands are, and how rich the intellectual potential of our republic is.

But the accomplishments so far are not the limit and, speaking more precisely, they are only the beginning of a new stage of broad growth, the beginning of a confident ascent to new notable heights.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan period and in the foreseeable future large-scale tasks are being and will be accomplished in Kazakhstan as in the entire country with the object of actively and creatively transforming all life and the individual himself, the entire economy, and the socio-psychological features of every work collective as well as of society as a whole.

Thus, for example, it is necessary to develop at a rapid pace the Karaganda, Kustanay, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Alma-Ata, Karatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak, East Kazakhstan, and other unique territorial-production complexes which represent a solid ingredient of the country's industrial might in the East.

It is extremely important to assure an intensive development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the coal, chemical, petrochemical, light, and food industries. The new Five-Year Plan isolates as a particularly important task that of further developing the republic's energy potential. Hence it is important to expedite the construction of the Ekibastuz thermoelectric power stations, establish a new major oil-drilling region in West Kazakhstan, and increase the efficiency of all the energy sources in which our republic is fabulously rich.

Currently new cities and workers' settlements, production facilities, and social and cultural and shopping facilities are springing up all around us. But growth in itself, no matter how vigorous, is only half of the job done. The most important thing is the results produced by this growth, the ability to continue it in the long run, the merger of our labor with that of the entire Soviet nation.

In this context, the patronage extended by the Komsomol to the urgent construction projects in the republic deserves every support. There are nearly 250 such projects, each being of tremendous importance to the economy of not only Kazakhstan but the entire country. Their completion will serve to raise still higher the economic potential of any of the republic's 19 oblasts.

Considering the extraordinary importance of the tasks facing us in industry, capital construction, transport, and communications, the efforts of every worker should be focused on making his labor more productive, and those of every work collective, on unconditionally fulfilling and overfulfilling plans. Emphasis should also be placed on maximizing the utilization of new capacities, streamlining management, expediting scientific and technical progress, and broadly fostering creative initiative and socialist resourcefulness.

The May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU has become an important milestone in the life of the party and country. At that Plenum an exceptionally wide-ranging and purposeful speech was presented by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who persuasively demonstrated the huge scale of the work accomplished by our party and entire nation since the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, which has mainly resulted in the steady rise in the welfare of all Soviet people.

As justly pointed out in that speech, during that period the resources and facilities of sovkhozes and kolkhozes have been completely renovated and major changes took place in the working and living conditions of the toilers of the countryside.

Substantial credit for all the principal positive changes in the agricultural economy, which became reality thanks to the course worked out by the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU and elaborated at the 24th, 25th, and 26th party congresses, indubitably belongs to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, to his energetic and varied activities which always are consonant with the will of the party and the intentions of the entire Soviet nation. /(Prolonged applause.)/

The speech of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and the materials of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, with their tremendous significance, signal a qualitatively new stage in the struggle to translate into reality the socio-economic policy laid down by the 26th party congress. The Plenum's decisions have been fully understood and accepted by the party and the entire Soviet nation as guidelines for creative action.

It can be assuredly stated that never before in this country have concrete measures to solve the most vital problem--the food problem--been spelled out in such a long-range, cardinal, and stimulating manner.

The USSR Food Program assigns a highly responsible role to our republic with its ever increasing agrarian potential whose solid foundation had been laid by the heroic Virgin Lands epic and built upon by the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

It is a matter of honor to everyone in Kazakhstan, without exception, to take an active part in fulfilling all the points of the Food Program. But among these points we especially isolate, for the sake of the higher interests of the entire country, the production of grain and animal husbandry.

In this sense, we place substantial hopes in our glorious Virgin Lands farmers, in the strength and authority of the people's soviets, our trade unions, and the glorious Komsomol, as well as in all the work collectives on whom depends the further consolidation of the republic's role as one of the nation's major granaries and animal-husbandry regions. /(Prolonged applause.)/

An important element of the Food Program should become the fulfillment of the tasks for the current year and the entire Five-Year Plan period primarily as regards grain production. It is necessary to ensure at a minimum a mean annual grain harvest of 28-29 million tons.

To this end, we must maximally exploit all our potential and possibilities, steadily elevate the level of farming, and effectively bar the road to any manifestations of incompetence and poor management.

In a word, everything must be done during this year--a year so special to the nation --the year of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR, to again gladden our beloved Homeland with a bumper Kazakhstan grain harvest. /(Applause.)/

Allow me to express my confidence that, as before, the people of Kazakhstan will spare no strength, energy, and competence in order to again cover our republic with the worthy glory of the grain producer. [redacted] /(Applause.)/

Comrades! Much has yet to be done to accelerate the development of socialist animal husbandry, which our party has proclaimed to be the shock front in the countryside.

One could name quite a few highly worthy examples demonstrating that the development of the republic's animal husbandry is on the correct path. But it is too early to rest on laurels.

As was especially emphasized at the 5th Plenum of the Kazakh CP CC, in some of the republic's oblasts animal husbandry is not developing in accordance with the needs of the time. From this, comrades, practical conclusions should be drawn.

Here is a field of endeavor for the republic's Komsomol as well: it can make an important contribution through practical action, with full support by party, Soviet, and economic agencies, designed to ensure actual participation of the youth in the nationwide cause of further elevating and improving animal husbandry and the entire agricultural economy.

An exceptionally great deal of work is to be done in rural construction. This means social, cultural, and service facilities as well as animal husbandry premises and water supply systems.

The republic has extensive resources and possibilities for sharply expanding the agricultural economy. These resources consist in high-capacity equipment, innovative working techniques, the firm alliance between practice and science, and, lastly--this being the most decisive factor--our remarkable cadres. In our agriculture alone there now work more than 400 Heroes of Socialist Labor, thousands of pace-setters, talented and competent organizers of agricultural production. They should be emulated by all, and their experience should be utilized more fully and effectively and disseminated steadily and productively. /(Applause.)/

While coping with these challenging problems relating to the development of the agricultural economy, efforts should be made at the same time to further develop and improve transport, communications, education, trade, consumer services, and cultural institutions. The need to improve their activities has been more than once pointed out by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

There is quite a lot of work to be done for the republic and the country as a whole--in any branch of the national economy. It would be a mistake to assume that all that work, whose main purpose is to further raise the living standards of working people, will be accomplished of itself, automatically. No, there are no miracles. To live better one must work better--this interrelationship has been especially stressed by our party. This fully applies to people of all ages and especially to our glorious youth.

As justly stressed by the party, the more mature our society becomes the more attention we can and should pay to all that determines both the wellbeing and the mood of the working man, and the more we should multiply our notable achievements and develop in all ways the accomplishments of socialist democracy consolidated in the USSR Constitution.

Kazakhstan has lovely boundless steppes, waters of the Caspian, the Aral, and the Irtysh, the unique beauty of the Borovoy, the Dzhetys, and the Medeo, of mountains, forests, lakes, and plains.

But the greatest wealth of the republic, like that of the entire country, lies in its beautiful people, competent and resourceful workers who confidently create communism and new relations among men in the world's most just society. In the

final analysis, it is precisely this that should eradicate from the ground up any parasitic inclinations, deviations from the norms of the Soviet way of life, and a tolerant attitude toward any negative phenomena.

Comrades!

We all are fully capable of a more active participation in all causes of the society of advanced socialism. But what is important here is not just an elementary fulfillment of one's obligations but committed participation in the spirit of meaningfulness and purposiveness, genuine labor competition, and a passionate desire to see one's native republic and the entire country grow still more beautiful and stronger.

May our ceremonial forum issue a behest to the envoys of the republic: be its worthy representatives always and everywhere, whether on the Baykal-Amur Railroad Line [BAM] or in West Siberia, the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Nuclear Machinery Plant [Atomash], or the twice-decorated Baltic Region—wherever the patriotic and international duty is being fulfilled with honor, wherever, following the party's call, remarkable and pride-inspiring projects are being accomplished for the glory of our beloved Homeland. / (Prolonged applause.) /

Today on the glorious anniversary of the great union of Russia with Kazakhstan, the statement of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress acquires a special meaning: "This year the Soviet nation solemnly celebrates the 65th anniversary of the Great October and the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. The intervening decades have been glorious though sometimes extremely difficult. We experienced hardships and privations, learned while doing, so surmounting errors and oversights, and scored accomplishments that amazed the world."

In the light of these words, allow me to express my confidence that the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan, who have more than once proved their boundless devotion to the great cause of Lenin's party, shall yet further strengthen the authority of our republic in the fraternal family of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on all sectors of industry, agriculture, science, and culture, in study, work, and military service—wherever the skills, strength, and energies of the builders of communism, the proclaimers of truth and the loftiest ideals, are needed. / (Prolonged applause.) /

Comrades!

In the eventful annals of the friendship and brotherhood of our peoples, of the ties between Kazakhstan and Russia, every page, every line, is precious to us all, because they all are parts of our common destiny, tempered by trials of the past and now happily aimed at the communist future.

The friendship of nations is the highest manifestation of the creative will of nations, of their socialistically creative mind. Bearing this in mind, we internationalists and Lenin's followers should always guard that friendship like the apple of our eye and strengthen our cooperation without ever and in anything deviating from it.

Whoever dreams of cracks in the Leninist monolith of the friendship of nations, let him be clearly aware once and for all of the following: we communists, all Soviet people, will never let any one, any time, and under no matter what pretext, encroach upon our great unity forged by our native party. /(Prolonged applause.)/

The radiant and joyous holiday of the 250th anniversary of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia shall be inscribed in the annals of the unextinguishable friendship of the Russian and Kazakh nations, of all the nations of our country, as the holiday of socialist internationalism, of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

We celebrate our holiday under peaceful skies--the most precious acquisition which we of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, know how to prize and prize boundlessly. Together with all Soviet people, the nation of Kazakhstan angrily condemns the adventurist policy of the world reacting, which gambles with the vital interests of the world for the sake of selfish gains. ✓

And Leonid Il'ich is right a thousand times: no other problem at present is as important to mankind as the prevention of the thermonuclear catastrophe and the consolidation of a firm and just peace throughout the world.

The workers of Soviet Kazakhstan unanimously support the Leninist foreign-policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet government. We know that peace on earth shall be preserved and strengthened if the great brotherhood of the equal nations headed by the great Russian nation, which gave the world the great Lenin, becomes strengthened still further. /(Prolonged applause.)/

Together with the great Russian nation, under the wise leadership of Lenin's party, we have traveled a path equal to centuries. Together with it we learned to know the happiness of joint struggle and victories, the happiness of peaceful creative labor in behalf of a bright future--communism.

That is why the grateful soul of the Kazakh nation, of all the working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan, shall be forever nourished by the sacred feeling of deepest gratitude and respect for the Russian nation and for the native party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by the eminent politician and statesman of modern times, flaming fighter for peace throughout the world, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. /(Tumultuous applause.)/

On this day of joyous celebration we yet again declare our unshakable fidelity to our native Leninist party which bears high the banner of socialist internationalism. /(Tumultuous applause.)/

Long live our united, mighty, multinational Homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! /(Tumultuous applause.)/

Glory to the great Russian nation--the fighting nation, the hero nation! /(Tumultuous applause.)/

May the all-conquering Leninist friendship of the nations of the Land of the Soviets gain still further in strength! /(Tumultuous applause.)/

Long live the Communist party of the Soviet Union—the organizer and inspirer of all our victories, the mind, honor, and conscience of our epoch! / (Tumultuous prolonged applause culminating in an unanimous ovation.) /

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CSO: 1830/420

REGIONAL

REPUBLIC OFFICIALS ATTEND KAZAKH 250TH ANNEXATION ANNIVERSARY

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82

[KazTAG Kazakh Telegraph Agency communique: "At Jubilee Ceremonies"]

[Text] The Alma-Ata airport is decorated with state flags of the USSR and the fraternal republics. Delegations from all corners of our multinational Homeland have arrived to participate in the festivities on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia.

The delegation of the capital of the USSR is headed by V. V. Grishin, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU. He is accompanied by Yu. N. Valov, deputy chairman of the Moscow City Executive Committee and T.V.Biryukova, a radio assembler at the Computational and Analytic Machines Plant imeni V. D. Kalmykov, and member of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU.

The delegation from the Hero-City Leningrad is headed by G. V. Romanov, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Leningradskaya Oblast CPSU Committee, and it includes V. Ya. Khodyrev, second secretary of the Leningrad City CPSU Committee, and B. A. Zhuravlev, master fitter at the Gas and Steam Turbine Power Plant [GPTU], Hero of Socialist Labor.

The delegation from the RSFSR, headed by M. S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CC CPSU Politburo, Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, consists of: V. S. Pestov, chairman of the Moscow Oblispolkom; A. A. Shumskiy, chairman of the "Kaz'minskiy" Kolkhoz, Kochubeyevskiy Rayon, Stavropol'skiy Kray, Hero of Socialist Labor; and V. P. Kilin, rotary-excavator operator at the Mikhaylovskiy Mining and Concentrating Combine, Kurskaya Oblast, and Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation of the envoys of the Ukrainian SSR is headed by A. V. Vatchenko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, and it consists of A. S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP CC, and A. Ya. Kolesnikov, brigade leader at a stope of the "Molodogvardeyskaya" Mine of the Krasnodon Production Association for Coal Mining, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, member of the CC CPSU, Hero of Socialist Labor.

The Chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, I. Ye. Polyakov, who heads the delegation of Belorussia, arrived together with Ye. A. Shulyak, pressforging equipment operator at the Minsk Automobile Plant, member of the Minsk city party committee bureau, Hero of Socialist Labor, and T. I. Trafimovich, milking-machine operator at the "Nosovichi" Pedigree Breeding Facility, Gomel'skaya Oblast, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor.

The delegation of the Uzbek SSR is headed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek CP CC. Its members are: K. Rzaev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet, and A. I. Lomakin, foreman at the Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni V. P. Chkalov, Hero of Socialist Labor.

The festivities will also be attended by Georgia's delegation, headed by P. G. Gilashvili, Chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, and consisting of T. V. Rostiashvili, lathe operator at the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov, member of the Georgian CP CC Bureau, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and D. V. Dzhabidze, docent at the Department of History of the CPSU, Tbilisi State University, Hero of the Soviet Union.

The delegation of Azerbaijan SSR that arrived in Alma-Ata is headed by K. A. Khapilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. It includes A. G. Agayev, apparatus operator at the Sumgait Superphosphate Plant, Hero of Socialist Labor, and G. A. Gafanova, milkmaid at the Sovkhoz imeni 40th Anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan in Ismaylinskiy Rayon, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, Heroine of Socialist Labor.

The head of the delegation of the Lithuanian SSR is R. B. I. Songayla, Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, and its members are: Z. S. Dokshas, director of the Sovkhoz imeni 25th CPSU Congress in Shilutskiy Rayon, deputy to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, and N. V. Sadzhyuvane, worker at the Alitus Experimental House-Building Combine, deputy to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation of the Moldavian SSR is headed by I. P. Kalin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet. He is accompanied by S. S. Chibotaru, Director of the Institute of Language and Literature, Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The delegation of the Latvian SSR has arrived. It is headed by Yu. Ya. Ruben and it includes A. R. Aboms, tractor operator at the Penkule Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon, deputy to the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor.

The delegation of the Kirgiz SSR, headed by T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP CC, has arrived. It includes T. Askarov, first secretary of the governing board of the Union of Kirgiz Writers, Chairman of the Presidium of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, and G. G. Kovalenko, leader of radio assemblers brigade at the Frunze Instrumentmaking Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the Kirgiz SSR, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation of the Tajik SSR is headed by first secretary of the Tajik CP CC, R. N. Nabiyeu. It includes V. Ya. Oplanchuk, director of a Leninabad enterprise, member of the Tajik CP CC, deputy to the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, and Kh. Yusufbekov, Rector of the Tajik Agricultural Institute, Active Member of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences.

The head of Armenia's delegation is B. Ye. Sarkisov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, and it includes V. V. Anadrzhyan, Vice President of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, and G. F. Asatryan, senior apparatus operator at the Polivinilatsetat [Polyvinyl Acetate] Production Association, Hero of Socialist Labor.

Together with the first secretary of the Turkmen CP CC M. G. Gapurov, those arriving for the ceremonies in Alma-Ata are B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauzskaya Oblast Turkmen CP Committee, and G. Annaliyev, chairman of the "Tazeen" Kolkhoz in Bayram-Aliyskiy Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor.

The delegation of the Estonian SSR arriving in Alma-Ata is headed by I. G. Kebin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation includes R. A. El'vak, first secretary of the Vil'yandinskiy Rayon party committee, member of the Estonian CP CC, deputy to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, and L. Ya. Silkina, weaver at the "Baltiysakaya Manufaktura" [Baltic Manufacture] Cotton Combine, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, winner of the Lenin Komsomol Prize.

The delegation of Bashkirskaya ASSR is headed by M. Z. Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkirskaya Oblast CPSU Committee. He is accompanied by K. S. Suleymanov, livestock tender at the "Tanalykskiy" Sovkhoz, Hero of Socialist Labor, and Ye. P. Sherstobitov, compressor-station machinist at the Ufa Synthetic Alcohol Plant imeni 40th Anniversary of the Komsomol, Hero of Socialist Labor.

The delegation of Tatarskaya ASSR is headed by R. M. Musin, first secretary of the Tatarskaya Oblast CPSU Committee. It includes V. S. Mavlikov, leader of stone-masons' brigade at the Kamgesenergostroy [Kama River Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction] Production Association, Hero of Socialist Labor.

The guests include V. A. Shatalov, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Avn Lt Gen, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

The guests were warmly and cordially welcomed by D. A. Kunayev, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh CP CC; by the members of the Kazakh CP CC Politburo K. M. Aukhadiyev, B. A. Ashimov, V. A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, K. K. Kazybayev, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev, Yu. N. Trifimov, and D. T. Yazov; the candidate member of the Kazakh CP CC Bureau S. S. Dzhiyenbayev; deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; and heads of party and Soviet agencies, high-ranking military men, and representatives of working people.

Girls in folk costumes handed flowers to the guests.

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REGIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF KAZAKH PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES DISCUSSED

People's Deputies To Be Chosen

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Unsigned article: "The Worthiest Are Named"]

[Text] It is a great honor to be the people's candidate and even greater to be elected a deputy. As emphasized by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "the deputy in this country is a spokesman for the interests of the working people in his election district with the authorities, and a representative of state-wide interests who shows concern for the consistent implementation of the party's policy and the interests of the Soviet nation as a whole." That is why the primaries at labor collectives of the republic nominated unanimously and with great enthusiasm the worthiest representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia as candidates to the local soviets, who will have to accomplish important national tasks.

These are authoritative working people with a broad political outlook who have the necessary knowledge and organizing skills. They include initiators of patriotic undertakings and pace-setters in socialist competition. For example, the collective of the Novo-Karaganda Plant imeni the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution nominated the lathe operator M. A. Golubev as a deputy to the Karagandinskaya Oblast Soviet. M. A. Golubev was a participant in the deliberations of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and he is secretary of the shop party organization, a competent instructor of young people, a highly skilled expert in his occupation, and the initiator of the movement "Preserve Socialist-Owned Equipment" which has spread throughout the industrial enterprises of Karaganda.

The candidates for deputies also include many incumbents in the local soviets who have already justified the great trust of their voters and actively carried out their wishes as well as provided examples of good work. K. Nemerebayeva, a member of the beet growers' section at the "Zhanakogamskiy" Sovkhoz in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, proved to be a worthy candidate of the people. As deputy to the Aksuskiy Rayon Soviet, she carried out the wishes of her voters and her performance in her own occupation has been uniformly high. Thus, last year her section harvested 800 quintals of sugar beets per hectare, which was the highest indicator in the rayon. For her great accomplishments at work and for victory in the socialist competition, this year K. Nemerebayeva was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner and the sovkhoz collective renominated her as a deputy to the oblast soviet.

Like thousands of others, Hero of Socialist Labor M. Beysembayev, deputy to the Semipalatinskaya Oblast Soviet and rotary-kiln operator at a cement plant, has justified the trust of his voters. He actively engages in public activities and attains high output indicators at his own occupation. At a meeting of the plant collective M. Beysembayev has been renominated as deputy to the oblast soviet.

Not only representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry but also many managers and experts in various fields of the economy, party workers, scientists, artists, and representatives of the intelligentsia have been shown marks of great trust by voters. Also nominated were young people, those young men and women who distinguished themselves at work, in public activities, and in studies.

The people of Kazakhstan, like the entire Soviet people, regard the electoral campaign as a major political event in the republic's life. At this time the composition of the soviets of the new convocation is being decided upon by voters, and the entire performance of the state authorities is being judged before the court of public opinion. This is natural: the voters are vitally interested in an increase in the role of the soviets of people's deputies in economic and cultural construction, in having every deputy act as an active statesman and feel personally responsible for the situation in his town or village and in the work collective to which he belongs.

Altogether, 128,368 deputies are to be elected to the new convocation of the soviets in our republic. This is a vast army, capable of accomplishing great tasks. The deputy is the central figure in the soviet, who enjoys not only trust but great privileges. The voters want deputies who can provide wise advice and are principled and consistent in implementing their wishes.

The Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On Organizing the Work to Handle the Wishes of Voters" clearly specifies that the wishes of voters are those that have been approved at meetings during voting primaries, promote national welfare, and are intended to improve the performance of the soviets. In itself, this definition necessitates a very attentive approach to the formulation of these wishes and careful preparation of every encounter between candidates to the soviets and voters.

These days, on meeting with their representatives in the soviets, the voters are expressing their wishes to them. And the meaning of these wishes reduces to doing all that is necessary to fulfill the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CCPSU: such is the will of the voters. In the cities and villages of the republic, thousands upon thousands of new residential buildings and cultural, educational, and public-health establishments will rise. Following the will of the voters, many built-up areas will be provided with greater amenities and the performance of transport and communications will improve. Yes, the wishes of the voters are simply too many to enumerate! They concern literally every aspect of the activity of state authorities.

The electoral campaign in this republic is taking place in a situation of great political and labor enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum

of the CC CPSU and the USSR Food Program for the period until 1990, adopted by that Plenum, as well as by the festivities in honor of the 250th anniversary of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia and the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. Everything must be done so that the coming elections would contribute to the further development of socialist democracy.

The mass-political and agitation-and-propaganda work of the party organizations is expected to contribute to the success of the electoral campaign and the election of the best representatives of the republic's working people. As part of the measures being taken, it is necessary to demonstrate broadly and graphically the accomplishments of work collectives in developing industry, construction, and agriculture, promoting science and culture, and increasing the welfare of the Soviet people. It is particularly important to illuminate the unshakable unity of the Communist party and Soviet nation, which manifests itself with special strength in the indivisible bloc of party and non-party members.

Elected Deputies Receive Training

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by V. Liventsov, first secretary of the Aktyubinskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: "When Such People Exist" under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership"]

[Excerpt] Nowadays it is no longer rare to hear people say that the regular staff of some or other party committee have more work than they can handle while the elected members of the committee cannot be really relied on because they lack experience and are preoccupied with their own regular jobs....But is it merely a mark of distinction that party members are elected to party committees as the best representatives of the party? No, they are elected to do things! No experience? But where else can it be acquired other than in practical participation in all rayon, city, and oblast party committee activities!

Of course, one has to learn. What and how, for example, do we teach members of an oblast committee? First of all, newly elected committee members meet with the oblast committee secretary and then they are invited to the office of organizational party work. They are expected to familiarize themselves with the principal committee departments and talk with instructors. The information sector provides the activists with methodological material discussing the most interesting tasks of the oblast party organization. In addition, information conferences and seminars on problems of the party's organizational work and the management of the national economy are regularly conducted with oblast committee members.

Speaking of seminars, previously they were conducted for everybody. The lecturer would devote a sentence each to mechanizers, milkmaids, and builders. Now this practice has been abandoned. On the proposal of oblast party committee members, seminars have become more specialized and given separately for dairy-industry workers, sheep breeders, builders, and grain growers. This has made possible a deeper analysis of the ongoing processes in the branches and a more practical solution of the problems that arise.

The plenum is the most important test of the party aktiv. We strive to have the largest possible number of party members participate in the preparations for the plenums. For example, the plenum to discuss the inspection and verification of the fulfillment of the directives of the party and government as well as of the locally adopted party decisions to meet the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, was prepared by 48 oblast committee members. Together with other activists, they investigated the situation at nearly one-half of the oblast's primary party organizations and offered recommendations for improving their work. Many of the recommendations were adopted.

In a word, people mature, gain experience in party work, undergo tempering.

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 Jul 82 pp 1-3

✓ [Report of Deputy T.U. Us^uubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at 10th Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session on 16 July 1982]

[Excerpts] Comrade Deputies!

As you know, a Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 25 June of this year. The plenum discusses the question "Results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Ensuing From Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report 'The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures to Implement It'".

A profoundly cogent speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh conveyed to the communists and all working people of our republic cordial greetings and best wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

In his speech at the plenum Comrade V.I. Dolgikh commented warmly on the work of the republic party, soviet and economic-planning authorities for the development of agricultural production and fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time he drew attention to the need for the efforts of the communists and all working people to be channeled into an increase in the efficiency and quality of work in all sectors of the economy.

The tasks confronting the republic for fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum have been discussed at Kirghiz obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums and are also being studied in the primary party organizations, at sessions of the local soviets and in the labor collectives, trade unions and the Komsomol.

Today the question of the KiSSR local soviets' tasks ensuing from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's

report on the USSR Food Program has been submitted for examination by this session of the KiSSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrades! The soviets' role in implementation of the USSR Food Program is tremendous. Addressing the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on 31 May 1982, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "Naturally, the party Central Committee plenum stressed particularly the tasks of the communists and the party organizations. But, understandably, realization of the economic strategy of society's development presupposes the participation of all elements of the Soviet political system. In first place among these stands the state and its bodies and primarily, of course, the soviets."

"The main thing into which the soviets' efforts should be channeled currently," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "is a buildup of the production of agricultural products and a rise in the level of work of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz in fulfillment of the plan quotas."

The purpose of the Food Program, as formulated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, is to reliably provide the country's population with food products as quickly as possible.

The formulation of such large-scale tasks has become possible as a result of the unswerving implementation of the policy initiated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. This was shown convincingly in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. It can also be seen in the example of our republic. You know about the main indicators. They were adduced at the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum. I will therefore cite only some of them.

Capital investments in the development of the republic's agriculture since the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum have constituted more than R4 billion, which is 3.3 times more than in the previous 40 years. Agricultural fixed production capital has increased by a factor of 3.9. There has been a considerable improvement in this sector's provision with equipment, and the machinery-tractor pool has been qualitatively renewed. Much has been done for the comprehensive mechanization of farming and animal husbandry, chemicalization and reclamation, an increase in soil fertility and an expansion of the irrigable area.

Production specialization and concentration have been developed considerably. Interfarm agrarian-industrial enterprises and associations have been created. Large-scale specialized animal husbandry complexes and irrigation-reclamative facilities have been commissioned.

Considerable changes have occurred in the rural workers' work and social conditions and in the sociocultural appearance of the countryside as a whole. Some 10.8 million square meters of housing, 686 general educational schools and children's preschool establishments for 44,500 children, many clinics, clubs and cultural centers and stores have been built, 632 kilometers of intrafarm motor roads have been commissioned and the water-main network has reached more than 7,000 kilometers in the countryside in this time. The telephone, radio and television and electricity and gas are increasingly becoming a part of the rural workers' everyday life.

However, we cannot and must not rest content with what has been achieved. As observed at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the food problem is far from having been removed from the agenda. Demand for meat and dairy products, potatoes, vegetables and fruit is not being fully satisfied.

By what paths and means will the Food Program be tackled, what tasks in this connection confront the soviets? As determined by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the Food Program will be tackled by way of:

the development of animal husbandry and its increased productiveness;

an increase in the production of vegetables, fruit and potatoes;

the development of the subsidiary farms at enterprises and also the private subsidiary farms of workers, kolkhoz members and employees;

the utmost provision of agriculture with the latest equipment and its more efficient use;

an improvement in the leadership and management of the agrarian-industrial complex which is being created and a refinement of the economic mechanism and its functioning and development; and

the implementation of large-scale measures for the social transformation of the countryside.

Permit me to dwell on these issues in somewhat more detail.

The Food Program envisages the KiSSR securing an annual average grain production in the 11th Five-Year Plan of 1.4-1.6 million tons and in the 12th Five-Year Plan of 1.5-1.6 million tons.

As before, the main question will be an increase in the yield of agricultural crops. Much has undoubtedly been done in the republic in recent years to raise soil fertility. But in order to obtain the gross grain harvests envisaged by the Food Program it is essential that we have raised the cereals' yield in the republic as a whole to 25.5 quintals per hectare by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan and to 28 quintals, including to 40-42 quintals on irrigated land, by the end of the 12th.

I will say only that in the 10th Five-Year Plan 16 rayons failed to ensure fulfillment of the grain production plan, including Dzhungal'skiy, Alayskiy, Chatkal'skiy, Toguz-Torouskiy, Dzhety-Oguzskiy, Tyan'-Shan'skiy, Ak-Talinskiy and Panfilovskiy rayons.

The land, particularly irrigable arable, is our invaluable resource. Preserving each scrap of land and making the maximum use of it for an increase in the production of food products is the primary duty of the soviets and each people's elected representative. Over the decade we have to commission 150,000 hectares of irrigable land and water pasture over an area of 750,000 hectares. In the last 6 years more than R300 million of state and kolkhoz

resources were spent on land reclamation in the republic. In this time the irrigable land area increased by 65,000 hectares, thorough grading was performed on 59,000 hectares, the condition of 49,000 hectares was improved and the irrigation system was reorganized on 250,000 hectares, with an increase in their water supply. Important measures were implemented to drain the land, water the pasture and raise the fertility of saline soils.

However, there are still many shortcomings in our work to expand irrigable land and make more efficient use of arable. To speak plainly, the local soviets are not paying sufficient attention to this fundamental question of the republic's agricultural production.

In 1981 some 82 farms harvested less than 30 quintals of grain per irrigable hectare, while 20 harvested less than 20 quintals. In Oshskaya Oblast Leninskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks obtained 18.7 quintals of corn grain from each of 130 hectares and Suzakskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin obtained only 13.4 quintals compared with a republic-average yield of 58.4 quintals thereof. Irrigable land constitutes 3,447 hectares or 48 percent of all arable on Kalinskiy Rayon's "Pobeda" Kolkhoz. Only 35.9 quintals of corn grain per hectare were obtained here last year. The situation is the same on Panfilovskiy Rayon's "Niva" Kolkhoz, Manasskiy Rayon's "Zhivprom" GKO and on many other farms.

Much fertile, irrigable land is being unjustifiably released for the construction of animal husbandry farmsteads, grazing grounds for the livestock, farmyards, field camps and intrafarm roads. Much irrigable arable has been assigned for the construction of power lines and motor roads and for other industrial needs.

Only 1,629 hectares of land were recultivated in the period 1976-1980 instead of 4,399 hectares. As a result agriculture failed to receive in replacement 5,300 hectares of plowland, including 160 hectares from the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Comrade Orozaliyev), 336 hectares from the Khaydarkan Mercury Works and 329 hectares from the Power and Electrification Main Production Administration (Comrade Azrilyan).

Certain rayispolkoms are failing to exercise state supervision of the use of the land. This applies, in particular, to the Chuyskiy Rayispolkom (Comrade Bazarkuliyev), where more than 200 hectares were not recultivated. The Sokulukskiy and Kantskiy rayispolkoms (Comrades Smeyukha and Zhyrgalbekov) are not paying sufficient attention to this question. The sown areas are diminishing in some rayons owing to lax management and other reasons. Thus they have diminished by 2,154 hectares in Kantskiy, 2,051 hectares in Sokulukskiy, 955 hectares in Kalinskiy, 619 in Issyk-Atinskiy and 376 hectares in Alamedinskiy rayons.

Comrade Deputies!

In accordance with the Food Program, republic has to increase the average annual production of meat (dressed weight) to 170,000 tons in the 11th Five-Year Plan and to 200,000-210,000 tons in the 12th and milk to 700,000 tons and

770,000-780,000 tons respectively.

The increase in the capacity of meat, dairy and other food sectors of industry will continue. Meat production from the raw material of state resources will increase by a factor of 1.5 over the decade and whole milk products by a factor of 1.4.

But these exceptionally important questions are not being tackled quickly enough in the republic. In 1981 the per cow milk yield in the republic as a whole declined by 24 kilos compared with the previous year. In addition, on 45 kolkhozes and sovkhoses the per cow yields constituted less than 2,000 kilos. The productiveness of the commodity dairy farmsteads in Oshskaya and Issyk-Kul'skaya oblasts is below the republic level.

Comrade Deputies!

The republic must make a big contribution to vegetable and fruit production. We have to have increased the production of vegetables and melon crops by a factor of 1.6, fruit and berries by a factor of 1.5 and grapes by a factor of 1.8 by 1990.

Yet we are making unsatisfactory use of the available potential for an increase in vegetable, fruit and potato production. With a republic-average vegetable yield of 206 quintals 35 farms obtained only 30 and even fewer quintals thereof per hectare in 1981. Some 44 farms obtained 30 and fewer quintals of potatoes per hectare, and 234 farms obtained fewer than 100 quintals. How can we put up with such wasteful use of our principal resource--irrigated land? It is essential that the local soviets place vegetable, fruit and potato production under special supervision.

Comrade Deputies!

Enterprise subsidiary farms can and must supplement food resources appreciably.

Enterprise and association subsidiary farms, where they have been created and where a proprietorial attitude is adopted toward them, are making a big addition to food resources. Unfortunately, they have yet to be developed extensively in the republic. This important work is poorly organized in Issyk-Kul'skaya and Narynskaya oblasts and Alamedinskiy and Issyk-Atinskiy rayons, where the majority of industrial enterprises lacks such farms. Such farms have not been created at 20 large-scale enterprises in Frunze. Serious thought must be given to this by the Frunzenskiy Gorispolkom (Comrade Mokenov) and the rayispolkoms of the republic's capital.

The party is paying the closest attention to the development of the private subsidiary farms and horticultural-vegetable cooperatives. There are now 535,000 of the citizens' private subsidiary farms in the republic. The public keeps over 293,000 head of cattle, including 191,000 cows, more than 75,000 hogs, 1.12 million sheep and goats, more than 47,000 horses and a large number of rabbits and fowl. Some 28,500 families are engaged in collective vegetable growing and horticulture.

These are good results. But far from full use is being made of the potential of the private subsidiary farms.

Some 21 percent of the rural population in the republic does not keep any livestock on a private subsidiary farm, 37 percent has no cows and 43 percent no sheep. In Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast 51 percent of rural inhabitants does not keep cows, in Talasskaya Oblast 56 percent and in rayons of republic jurisdiction 66 percent. Last year alone in Chuyskiy Rayon cattle on the private farms declined by 648 head and cows by 357 head, the numbers of sheep declined and there was a threefold drop in the number of hogs.

In certain rayons the livestock owners are not allocated fodder from public resources and are not afforded the opportunity of procuring hay on land unsuitable for machine harvesting and also by the roadside, along irrigation canals, on steep inclines and on high-mountain plots. These plots are not distributed and assigned prior to the start of the haymaking and their protection against damage by livestock is not organized.

Extremely poor, consumerist, it may be said, use is being made of pasture land allocated the population for the grazing of individual livestock. Just take a look at how much overgrazed pasture there is here around the communities. Many plots are bare and without any vegetation, erosion processes are occurring on them and they ultimately fall into agricultural disuse. And no one, not even the rural soviets, wants anything to do with this. In order to put a stop to such lax management it is necessary to turn all this grazing land, particularly on the plots around the villages, into improved pasture. And the resources for this should be collected on a cooperative basis, and kolkhoz members' income should be enlisted in this on a share basis. This is probably the only way in which we can achieve a proprietorial attitude toward the land allocated the population for the grazing of livestock.

The total area of attached plots belonging to the republic's rural inhabitants, excluding orchards, berry patches and areas under development, constitutes 47,700 hectares. Almost all this is irrigable, highly fertile land. The attached plots are intended for the production of vegetables, potatoes and fodder for personal livestock.

But in practice the least proportion of the attached land (36.5 percent) is occupied by vegetables and potatoes. Considerable areas--roughly, 5,000 hectares--are used for sowings of sorghum, which is used for making brooms, and sunflower.

In a number of rayons like, for example, Alamedinskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy and Sokulukskiy, a large number of the private attached plots is used predominantly for growing flowers and berries for sale at the market.

It was established in the Kalininskiy Rural Soviet of Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon that 43 hectares of the land of the attached plots or 30 percent of their total area were occupied by sunflower sowings. Of the 713 inspected attached plots, 150 homesteads had no potato sowings and 132 had no vegetable sowings. Similar facts were uncovered in the Kyzyl-Suyskiy Rural Soviet of Keminskiy Rayon and the Onbir-Dzhilginskiy Rural Soviet of Chuyskiy Rayon and a number of other places.

Where, one wonders, are the chairman of the Alamedinskiy and Issyk-Atinskiy rayispolkoms, Comrades Fil'shin and Mel'nikov, looking?

Some 1,000 city dwellers' attached plots were inspected in Frunze on the eve of the session for a study of how rationally they are being used. As the inspection showed, some 53,500 hectares of fertile land are occupied on these plots. But how is this land being used? We will say bluntly, very badly. Tomatoes occupy only 1.2 hectares, cucumbers 0.8 hectares and potatoes 2.4 hectares. The householders let many plots stand empty, plant them with nonfruit-bearing trees or use them to grow flowers and berries or breed fur-bearing animals for personal gain.

Particular mention should be made, comrades, of the impermissibility of converting the private subsidiary farm into a means of gain from the breeding of fur-bearing animals.

It is incomprehensible why soviet leaders, particularly of the cities of Frunze, Rybach'ye and Przheval'sk and Alamedinskiy Rayon, do not see the damage being done to society by individual fur-farming enthusiasts. Unfortunately, the local soviet ispolkoms and the deputies are not performing the necessary explanatory work among the population on the rational use of the attached plots and an increase in the number of livestock in private use and are not shaping public opinion against those who use land, which is the property of all the people, for selfish purposes, for unearned income and profit.

We have a right to set the following task: every family living in the countryside should have a plot of land and keep livestock and poultry. The soviets and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must involve themselves more assertively in providing the population's private farms with young animals and fodder. Purchases of agricultural product surpluses from the public must be better organized.

The Kirgizpotrebsoyuz, in particular, should extend the network of fixed and temporary stations for accepting agricultural products from the population and for livestock and poultry slaughtering and the shops for processing them. Together with the Ministry of Local Industry the consumers' cooperative societies must display concern to provide the population with the necessary agricultural implements. In this connection the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and consumers' cooperative society organizations must make better use of the possibilities of the kolkhoz markets. If they do not do this, their place will be taken by second-hand dealers and speculators. It must be said plainly that speculators and second-hand dealers are adroitly taking advantage of our shortcomings and inflating prices at the markets exorbitantly, which is justifiably angering the working people.

At meetings in labor collectives in Frunze, Tokmak and elsewhere devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum the working people spoke angrily about the high prices, particularly for vegetables, which have been established in the markets of these cities and the impunity of the speculators and second-hand dealers. The militia authorities are standing aloof from the

struggle against speculation. There has long been talk of the possibility of regulating prices at the markets, but no one is setting about this matter in earnest.

All this is happening also because inadequate work is as yet being done by the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, which has not organized the uninterrupted trade in vegetables in the cities.

Considerable significance is attached to the development of the horticultural partnerships. It is essential to pay more attention to them, contribute to their organizational strengthening in every possible way and organize the acceptance of tree and other fruit from them.

Primarily the soviets should contribute to the development of the private subsidiary farms and the horticultural partnerships.

Comrade Deputies! Implementation of the country's Food Program presupposes an improvement in production relationships. The plenum passed a number of decrees aimed at an improvement in management and planning and methods of stimulating the entire operational mechanism in the agrarian sector of the economy and the sectors connected with it.

For the first time the agrarian-industrial complex is being separated out as an independent subject of planning and management. Agrarian-industrial associations are being created in the rayons and oblasts, agrarian-industrial commissions in the republics. Particular significance is attached to the rayon component. Considerable work has to be done to ensure that the associations which are being set up and their councils and executive bodies be staffed with enterprising and knowledgeable workers and have a sensible and efficient impact on production.

The local soviets have to render the agrarian-industrial association councils assistance in the development of their work, direct and monitor their activity and strive for an increase in the responsibility of each component of the agrarian-industrial complex for an increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of foodstuffs.

Measures to improve pay on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be of stimulating importance. The experience of the brigade and collective contract and piece-rate plus bonus remuneration as means of increasing the kolkhoz members' and sovkhos workers' interest in the development of social production should be disseminated more extensively.

I would like to mention particularly the importance of the development of the assertiveness of the kolkhoz members and increased supervision of the observance of democratic principles of the management of agricultural production. It is necessary to extend intrakolkhoz democracy and enhance the role of kolkhoz member general assemblies as the highest organ of management of kolkhoz affairs.

Great importance is attached to the more efficient use of labor resources in the countryside and the growth of labor productivity.

Unfortunately, the targets for labor productivity growth in agriculture are not being met.

A main reason for this is the serious shortcomings in the use of manpower and the organization and remuneration of labor. The countryside's labor resources are still being used insufficiently. Thus with work time of 280 days in the last 5-year plan each able-bodied kolkhoz member participated in social production on an annual average of no more than 230 days. Many kolkhoz members are failing to fulfill the established output minimum. In the republic as a whole in 1981 approximately 1,000 persons failed to work a single day on the kolkhoz the entire year. In Talasskiy Rayon up to 20 percent of able-bodied kolkhoz members did not do any work daily from May through October 1981. On Ak-Talinskiy's Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov last year every kolkhoz member worked 58 days fewer in social production than in 1975. On At-Bashinskiy Rayon's kolkhozes imeni XXII parts''yezd and imeni Kalinin the able-bodied kolkhoz members are engaged in social production no more than 192-197 days a year.

There would have been fewer of all these shortcomings if the rayon, settlement and rural soviets had made a systematic and more purposeful study of questions of the efficient use of labor resources.

Labor norming is also in need of improvement. The fulfillment of labor norms by workers of the basic occupations is in a particularly infelicitous state. Thus in animal husbandry 67 percent of sovkhos workers and 88 percent of kolkhoz members are failing to fulfill the established servicing norms. In Oshskaya Oblast 87 percent of shepherds are taking care of fewer sheep than envisaged by the current norms.

As mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the upsurge of agricultural efficiency is impossible without the creation of stable economic conditions and the introduction of genuine and not formal cost accounting. Unfortunately, due attention is not being paid to this question everywhere. And this is a reason for the fact that we have many unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhos even.

Prime costs are increasing and the production profitability of certain types of agricultural product is declining on many farms. Some 84 of the Ministry of Agriculture's 240 sovkhos finished 1981 with a loss of R25.5 million.

In order to create conditions conducive to the kolkhozes' and sovkhos' financially autonomous activity the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum approved a number of important measures to strengthen the farms' economy. It is a question, primarily, of an increase in purchase prices and the establishment of additional payments thereto for products produced under the worst conditions and on loss-making and unprofitable farms. Kolkhoz and sovkhos bank loan debt will be written off and debt repayment will be rescheduled.

Comrade Deputies!

The increased efficiency of the agrarian-industrial complex will largely depend on how the sectors connected with agriculture develop. One of the

tightest bottlenecks is the storage and processing of the products. As specialists have calculated, here in the republic approximately one-third of fruit and vegetables is lost in shipment, processing and in the trading sphere. A considerable quantity of fruit and vegetables perishes owing to the shortage of repositories and processing enterprise capacity. The losses are great during the driving and transportation of the livestock.

Preserving and delivering to the consumer in full the entire product of the fields and farmsteads is an important task of the local soviets. It is first of all necessary to ensure the precise continuous operation of the procurement, transport and trading organizations. "The shorter and simpler the relations between field and store," the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum emphasized, "the better for the cause and the consumer." The local soviets should organize supervision of the use of each truck, tractor trailer, milk wagon, cattle truck, refrigerator vehicle and railroad car. For it is no secret, comrades, that at the busiest time tens and hundreds of vehicles and tractors are not occupied as they should be. Leaders of the most varied levels frequently ride out to the fields and farmsteads in large-capacity trucks. Or instead of throwing into the britzka for the field trip a flask of drinking water, they send for one by car. There are frequent instances of machine operators driving home from the field for dinner by tractor, but no one considers the consumption of fuel and other materials. This outrageous extravagance is frequently overlooked by the rural soviets.

The tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum demand the accelerated development of the processing enterprises and an improvement in their operation, particularly those connected with consumer services. There is a great deal of very crucial work for the local soviets in this field. They cannot overlook the fact that Ministry of Food Industry and Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry enterprises are failing to cope with the set quotas. The production of bakery and confectionary products is not developing quickly enough and they are of limited selection and low quality. And, as a result, there is an increase in the amount of food waste, particularly in public catering. A reason is the poor quality of preparation of the food and the lack of packaged convenience foods.

I would like in this connection to draw your attention to such a question as the collection of food waste. A certain amount of work has been done in the republic in recent years on organization of the collection of food waste. Whereas in 1976 some 19,000 tons were collected and used in livestock fattening, 47,000 tons or 2.5 times as much were collected in 1981. The collected food waste replaces 10,000 tons of grain, and feeding it to the animals makes it possible to additionally obtain approximately 1,000 tons of meat.

The unfavorable conditions of the upcoming livestock wintering give rise to the need for increased work on the collection of food waste and its use in livestock fattening. The local soviets, people's deputies and block committees are obliged to head this important work.

Comrade Deputies!

An integral part of the Food Program is the social reorganization of the countryside and the development of housing and cultural-everyday construction in rural localities. The local soviets must proceed here from the party's requirement that concern for satisfaction of the rural workers' housing and cultural-social needs and increased requirements be no less than concern for the development of production.

The local soviets have stepped up somewhat their work on the improvement of centers of population in recent years. The streets are being asphalted and lined with trees and shrubs and sidewalks are being put down in many villages. The central estates of the Kirghiz Machine-Testing Station, the "Kara-Kol" Kolkhoz of Talasskiy, the "Son-Kul'" Sovkhoz of Kochkorskiy and the "Novyy put'" Kolkhoz of Issyk-Kul'skiy rayons and also a number of farms of Bazar-Kurganskiy and Naukatskiy rayons are being improved in contemporary fashion.

At the same time there are still many problems and shortcomings in this matter. Some centers of population continue to be developed without master plans and improvement designs. The following picture may often be encountered in our villages. A well-built, handsome home and alongside slovenly farm buildings which have been knocked together any old how, livestock and poultry sheds, car garages, manure piles and trash, and all this along the street. And sometimes huge pools stand between the roadways and the house buildings.

Every spring hundreds of thousands of trees and bushes are transplanted and numerous flowerbeds are laid out which far from always take root. The organization of a system of irrigation ditches is overlooked in many large villages, and the trees remain unwatered.

All these shortcomings are known to the local soviets, as a rule, but it is not everywhere that the proper measures are being implemented. The improvement of centers of population is a most important task of the soviets. We must disseminate positive experience more extensively. Annual street festivals, competition for the right to confer on a house the title "House of Exemplary Order" and other measures should be obligatory for each population center.

Road building in rural localities, the volume of which in the republic is still insufficient, demands the soviets' particular concern. More attention should also be paid to road use and maintenance.

The social reorganization of the countryside also includes development of consumer services. It is intended in the 11th Five-Year Plan to increase consumer services in rural localities of the republic by a factor of 1.5 and have raised them to R57 million annually by 1990.

It has to be acknowledged that the development of the consumer service of the rural population is as yet lagging behind the level envisaged by the Main Directions of the country's economic and social development adopted by the 26th party congress. Kirghizia occupies next to last place among the union

republics in volume of consumer services per rural inhabitant.

The ministries of consumer service, agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry are systematically failing to cope with the set quotas. Some 35 of the Ministry of Consumer Service's 70 enterprises failed to fulfill the plan of 6 months of the current year.

At the same time the quotas for the construction and organization of service centers and comprehensive acceptance centers are frustrated from year to year. For example, only 16 service and acceptance centers were built in 1981 instead of 40. Some R545,000 less of capital investments were assimilated for this purpose than in 1980. Matters are no better when it comes to the construction of service enterprises in the current year also. All these questions demand of the local soviets closer attention.

Comrade Deputies! Realization of the Food Program will depend to a considerable extent on the level of the organization of trade. Retail commodity turnover is growing constantly in the republic and will increase 28 percent in the republic as a whole in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

But there are also appreciable shortcomings in this sector. There is a shortage of stores and canteens in rural localities, and the capital investments allocated for the development of the trading network are systematically not being assimilated. This applies, primarily, to Oshskaya and Issy-Kul'skaya oblasts. The network of public catering enterprises in the general educational schools is growing extremely slowly. Some 180 industrial enterprises and construction sites do not have their own canteens or refreshment rooms even.

Comrade Deputies! Work with the agricultural personnel merits the soviets' particular attention. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum that "our personnel in the countryside has matured immeasurably and is capable of tackling big and complex tasks. Trust in the leaders, an exacting and concerned approach to their activity, the encouragement of initiative and at the same time an increase in personal responsibility for the assigned work--such is party policy in this question."

Many excellent production organizers have grown up in the republic in recent years. Currently 92.2 percent of sovkhoz directors and 89.4 percent of kolkhoz chairmen have higher education. Some 22,800 specialists are employed in our agriculture, and almost every third one of these has higher education.

But are all these specialists working at full stretch? Unfortunately, no. Certain specialists shun big responsibility and some of them even quit agriculture. More than 12,000 specialists with special education in the republic or more than one out of every three are employed in sectors not connected with agriculture. Having worked for 1-2 years, many young specialists leave the countryside. This happens primarily because normal work and social conditions have not been created for them on the farms.

Here is a paradox, comrades. Our VUZ's and tekhnikums annually train a large number of specialists, but there is a shortage of them in the countryside,

particularly specialists with higher education. There is a shortage of approximately 1,000 engineers-machine operators alone and of almost as many animal specialists. In Oshskaya Oblast, for example, 51 percent of middle-tier leaders are practical workers lacking paper qualifications, in Talasskaya Oblast 45 percent, in Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon 48 percent and in Kalininskiy Rayon 42 percent. Practical workers head 60 percent of the brigades in the republic's plant growing.

In work with the personnel, particularly specialists and middle-tier leaders, such an important question as an improvement in their qualifications is lost sight of. Use is not made of such an efficient and at the same time broadly available method in this matter in the countryside as certification, primarily through the fault of the Ministry of Agriculture and local soviet and agricultural authorities. The point being that many specialists do not raise the level of their knowledge and live with the old store of knowledge, which is negatively reflected in their production activity. Of the many farm leaders who were polled, not one, unfortunately, could say when there was last a certification of field managers, machine operators, animal specialists, brigade leaders and farmstead chiefs. And this means that the local soviets also are not keeping an eye on the cadres' growth, not teaching them and not inculcating in them an interest in what is new and progressive. Who should be keeping a proprietorial eye on the progress of our cadres' education? The soviets must certainly have their say here also.

The party has called on agricultural specialists to transfer from management bodies, industrial enterprises and construction and other organizations to agricultural production. Of course, whoever takes such a crucial step will have to display diligence in order to appear in a positive light in the new job and merit the trust and authority [sic] of the labor collectives.

A special commission has been set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture which will keep an eye on the selection of personnel and its assignment to the countryside and its retention. It is particularly important that leader and specialist personnel be selected for and sent primarily to the straggling farms, brigades and divisions.

Comrade Deputies! The complexity and diversity of the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the country's Food Program demand of all organizations, including the soviets, tremendous efforts and a great deal of organizing and ideological-educational work.

The soviets' successful performance of the critical tasks entrusted to them is most closely connected with the further development of the democratic principles of their activity and an improvement in all forms of its organization.

Practice shows that the standard of the soviets' organizing work has risen appreciably following the adoption of the USSR and KiSSR constitutions. Sessions of the republic Supreme Soviet and the local soviets are held regularly, the work of the permanent commissions and deputy groups and offices has been stepped up and the style and methods of work of the soviet ispolkoms are being perfected.

At the same time serious shortcomings are being allowed to occur in the organizational-mass work of the local soviets. Rayon, rural and settlement soviet sessions are still frequently conducted at a low level, and the decisions adopted at them are inadequately monitored and implemented.

There are instances of a lack of enterprise in the work of deputy groups and offices in places, and they are exerting only a feeble influence on the solution of urgent questions of production and an increase in work quality directly in the shops and brigades and at the farmsteads and construction sites.

Not all soviet ispolkoms strive to ensure that each deputy be a vigorous organizer of the implementation of the decisions adopted by the soviets. More, some of them are not seen setting an example in work and are overlooking instances of lax management, extravagance, waste and the embezzlement of public property.

In a number of rayons the soviet ispolkoms are linking their work on the development of competition insufficiently with the trade union organizations and on the education of the youth with the Komsomol and are influencing insufficiently the work of the people's control authorities. Such shortcomings occur in the work of the Uzgenskiy, Lyaylyakskiy, Dzhumgal'skiy, Sokulukskiy and a number of other rayispolkoms.

It is necessary to improve the activity of the soviets. It is essential at session, ispolkom and permanent commission meetings to regularly discuss questions of the development of the agrarian-industrial complex and its sectors, the fulfillment of measures to implement the Food Program, the observance of democratic principles of the management of kolkhoz affairs, an increase in the activeness of the labor collectives and an improvement in the forms and methods of educational work among the population and to listen to farm, farmstead and brigade leaders and specialists on this question. It is essential to strengthen the soviets' ties to the masses and increase their political and labor assertiveness. It is necessary to stimulate the participation of the soviets' permanent commissions, deputy groups and offices and people's control officials in the verification of the execution of soviet decisions and enhance the deputies' vanguard role in implementation of the Food Program, the realization of plans and socialist pledges, the development of prejubilee socialist competition, the practice of economies and the rational use of agricultural products.

It is necessary in this connection to enhance the role of the rural gatherings of citizens which examine questions not only of an educational nature but also receive the reports of farm leaders connected with the social development of the village, an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production, a strengthening of labor and production discipline, the rational use of land and water resources and such. Importance is also attached to the practice of leaders' reports in the labor collectives which has become established in the republic.

Pretty good use is being made of these reports by the local soviets of the cities of Frunze, Dzhahalal-Abad, Talas and Sulyukta and Tyupskiy and Batkenskii rayons.

It is necessary to enhance the efficacy of such reports. Concern for this should be displayed by the party and soviet authorities and trade union organizations. The discussion of the reports should be held in an exacting, but benevolent atmosphere. After all, they help to stringently and comprehensively verify how far a leader corresponds to the position he holds and whether he relies in day-to-day activity on the collective and the public organizations.

Practice shows that in collectives where due significance is attached to leaders' reports, there is a marked improvement in the moral-psychological climate and a decline in the number of complaints, letters and petitions to the higher authorities. To this end Open Letter days have also given a good account of themselves. Held on the initiative of the local soviets, these meetings of leaders with the population help in studying its requirements, opinions and mood better.

The tasks confronting the deputies demand increased attention to their work on the part of the party committees.

Particular attention should be paid to work with the youth and to the inculcation in it of political and labor assertiveness, profound patriotism, firm internationalist convictions and a readiness to give all its forces to the cause of the prosperity and defense of the beloved socialist motherland. We need to promote young cadres more boldly and put more trust in them.

We must increasingly raise the level and enrich the content of our work on a further strengthening of the friendship of the peoples, a refinement of the patriotic and international education of the working people and a consolidation of socialist democratism in all spheres of society. It is essential to strengthen and expand in every possible way Soviet Kirgizstan's relations with the fraternal socialist republics, developing here the Kirgizstan working people's profound respect for the great Russian people--our elder brother and disinterested friend--and all the fraternal peoples of our country. We must show cogently in all our work the historic advantages of socialism and emphatically rebuff bourgeois ideology and propaganda which is hostile to socialism.

Comrade Deputies!

The country's Food Program strikingly demonstrates again and again to all mankind the Soviet people's peaceful aspirations and their creative plans. In order for them to be realized we need to preserve peace.

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KISELEV WRITES ON BELORUSSIAN CADRE POLICY

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[Article by T. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee: "Increasing Exactness Toward Cadres and Teaching Them To Make Better Use of Production, Scientific and Technical Potential"]

[Text] The working people of Soviet Belorussia, as well as the entire country, are consistently implementing the plans of our party's 26th congress. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which adopted the USSR food program through 1990, give a powerful new boost to this work of tremendous scope. The profoundly reasoned and substantive report which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the plenum showed convincingly the persistence and purpose with which the party is fulfilling its most important program demand--to satisfy the Soviet people's vital needs. Leonid Ilich's report is a document of tremendous theoretical and practical significance enriching Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's modern agrarian policy with fundamentally new ideas and propositions. The food program elaborated on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative will be a big step on the way to enhancing the people's well-being. Its fulfillment will make it possible to resolve the urgent economic and socio-political problem of reliably providing the country's population with high-quality foodstuffs in the shortest possible time.

The republic's working people have greeted the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum decisions with unanimous approval and warm interest and are seeking to make their maximum contribution to implementing them. Party committee plenums and meetings of communists, workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia are conducting a businesslike, principled discussion of how best to embody in real deeds the large-scale tasks stemming from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum, the food program and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions which have been adopted. The republic party organization's concrete action plan in this connection has been examined and approved at a Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum.

The program for a fundamental improvement in the country's food affairs covers two 5-year plans. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the foundations of success are being laid today. It is important right now not to drag our feet. Party committees and organizations are energetically tackling this work. Our immediate task is to secure a substantial improvement in the productivity of arable farming and livestock raising already this year and to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for purchases of grain, meat, milk and other products and their timely processing and complete preservation so as to create a reliable basis for a faster increase in agricultural production in subsequent years.

The republic's Communist Party is channeling all the strength, experience, knowledge and organizational and propaganda skill of our cadres into realizing the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum decisions and the plans and socialist pledges of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This endows party committees with great responsibility for implementing a well thought-out and exacting cadre policy. After the correct political line has been worked out and the means of realizing it have been determined, V. I. Lenin pointed out, the chief thing is work with cadres. He advised the most careful and most patient possible testing and identification of real organizers who are able without bother or fuss to arrange the strong and harmonious joint working of a large number of people. Lenin's instructions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress, are still today the wisest advice and the most reliable guideline in work with cadres.

In implementing cadre policy the Belorussian CP unswervingly follows the Leninist principles, propositions and guidelines contained in party documents and in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's works. In the republic, as well as in the country as a whole, an atmosphere of trust and benevolence toward workers has been established, combined with exactingness for the entrusted task.

Exactingness is a broad concept. It includes not only strict demands but also personal discipline, assiduousness and responsibility and a developed sense of self-control. Such qualities are not developed all at once. Their molding is ensured by the whole system of selecting, placing and training cadres.

It has to be said that, thanks to the high level of the working people's education and culture, we have no shortage of competent, politically mature and capable workers. There are 1.1 million diplomatic specialists working in the republic's national economy alone, and 1 in every 3 is a CPSU member. It is the prime duty of party committees and organizations to notice and promote in good time capable, promising workers and to instruct them in the science of administration, management and education.

Life shows that not every good specialist can become a good leader. But every leader is obliged to be a real specialist in his sphere. "You can be sure of a sector that is headed by someone who knows his job, who roots for the cause and who knows how to work with people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the

rostrum of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. "People say of such leaders that they are round pegs in round holes." When selecting cadres we look to see how profoundly they are prepared professionally and what their political outlook and moral virtues are like.

When a new worker is appointed to a responsible post, his political and professional qualities are studied attentively and verified in concrete practice. Workers whom we prepare for promotion are given various commissions. Many of them are voted onto elective party and Soviet organs and public organizations or are involved in preparing questions for examination at bureau sessions, party committee plenums, meetings of communists or Soviet sessions or in delivering lectures, reports and political papers. Verification in practice helps us to distinguish an inert person from an energetic one and essentially to determine his suitability for a particular job. The final decision to appoint a worker is made with regard to the opinion of the party organization and the labor collective.

The Grodnenskiy Obkom has a thorough approach to questions of selecting, placing and training cadres. People there well remember the indisputable truth that leaders are not born but are made. The chief thing is to select for everyone, figuratively speaking, the burden that he can shoulder and to mold in the worker the qualities of a real organizer and educator who is able to put his soul into his work and justify the trust shown in him. Party committees seek to support a leader's useful initiative, to help him with good advice and, if necessary, even to call him strictly to account for omissions. The defense of draft individual and collective socialist pledges has firmly entered practice. This work is carried out at all levels, starting with the link, sector and shop and ending with the rayon and city. The well-founded and realistic nature of the planned targets is enhanced as a result--which fosters in workers high responsibility for the end result of their labor and stimulates their activeness.

The Minsk and Volkovysk gorkoms and the Baranovichskiy, Dobrushskiy, Dokshitskiy, Gluskiy, Molodechnenskiy and other raykoms devote a lot of attention to selecting and training cadres.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee does everything to increase the number of knowledgeable, industrious, modest workers in the republic's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs. For example, all gorkom and raykom secretaries have higher education, and one in every two also has party political education. There has been a substantial reduction in the turnover of secretaries, and the composition of section chiefs has stabilized.

Special concern is shown for improving the elected leading staff of the party's primary links. Some 10 years ago 48.2 percent of primary party organization secretaries had higher or incomplete higher education, but now this figure stands at 68.1 percent. Party leaders endeavor to display initiative and businesslike efficiency in everything and concentrate communists' efforts on the main thing--work with people.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions party committees and primary party organizations are faced with fulfilling a huge volume of work of tremendous significance. It is on their activity that the moral atmosphere in the collective, the level of organization and discipline, the return on labor and, consequently, the end results will depend to a decisive degree.

The main burden lies on the raykoms. Taking this into consideration, the CPSU Central Committee, as is known, has taken a number of measures to strengthen rural raykoms. In particular, agricultural sections are being set up in them. We are seeking to man the sections with trained, energetic people. This will help the party committees to delve more deeply and concretely into the life of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and influence more actively the raising of the rural worker's ideological, moral and professional standards.

Constant attention is devoted to strengthening cadres of the state apparatus and, above all, of local soviets. More than half the oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and their deputies are engineers, agronomists or economists. Many, moreover, have graduated from higher party educational institutions. All this has a positive effect on enhancing the role of local soviets in developing production and raising the quality of services for people both in cities and in the countryside.

Elections to these organs of people's power were held recently. They developed into a graphic demonstration of the soviets' readiness to make a weighty contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The soviets are allocated a large role in realizing the food program outlined by the party. Their efforts are directed toward ensuring an increase in agricultural production, raising the work standards of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, fulfilling plan targets, strengthen control over the construction and commissioning of enterprises of the agroindustrial complex and giving assistance in the development of private subsidiary plots, horticultural collectives and plant and factory subsidiary plots. Questions of how best to cope with the duties entrusted to local soviets by the May plenum are being examined in detail at their first sessions after the elections.

We firmly follow the party's guidelines on promoting to leading work worthy representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia who have good professional and political training and the skills of organizers. We see to it that, in addition to experienced leaders, we have an ever-increasing number of promising young workers with a thorough knowledge of their job, who have a feeling for the new and are able to make the optimum decisions and ensure their fulfillment and who combine personal initiative, enterprise and discipline with high exactingness toward subordinates. All this maintains and strengthens the moral and political climate in the collectives headed by them whereby people work with zest and live by the same concerns and aspirations.

Mogilev's order of the labor Red Banner 50-Letiye Velikogo Oktyabrya Strommashina Plant is renowned for its work. The enterprise has won the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge Red Banner 6 years in succession. The collective's achievements are to the considerable credit of plant director A. P. Tarakin, member of the Mogilev Gorkom Bureau and a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress. He is noted for his sense of responsibility, his approachability, his attentive attitude toward people and his constant concern for improving the conditions of their work, daily life and relaxation. Heavy manual labor has been totally eliminated at the enterprise with the director's very direct involvement. Comfortable rest rooms and tea corners have been fitted out in every shop. And this, in the final analysis, is a guarantee of a good working mood.

The Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz in Molodechnenskiy Rayon, headed by communist N. V. Shumskiy, a skillful organizer and educator of people, is also confidently gaining in status. In his 5 years' work as chairman Nikolay Vasilyevich has dragged the farm up from being a laggard to a leading farm. Last year 40.2 quintals of grain and 213 quintals of potatoes were obtained there per hectare. Some 726 quintals of milk and 134 quintals of meat were produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land. Things are going well on the kolkhoz this year, too.

In order that every worker can fully reveal his abilities, it is important both to entrust more to him and to make him more answerable. From this viewpoint, soon after the 26th CPSU Congress, a Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum analyzed work with kolkhoz and sovkhoz leading cadres. Their qualitative composition is constantly improving. Whereas 5 years ago specialists with higher qualifications made up 70 percent of kolkhoz chairmen, they now make up 85 percent. The standard of training of sovkhoz directors is even higher. We now have an average of 25 specialists per farm, and more than 70,000 are employed in the sector as a whole. This is a great force. And the plenum discussed ways to make better use of it.

The party's concern for strengthening the production, scientific and technical potential of the economy's agrarian sector is yielding palpable results. Agriculture is confidently being put on an industrial footing. Over the period since 1965 the value of capital investments in developing the republic's agriculture has totaled almost R16 billion, which is 300 percent more than during all the previous years of Soviet power. There has been a fundamental change in the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the whole sociocultural makeup of the countryside.

At the same time we also see something else: the development of agriculture is still lagging behind the actual potential. Of course, reasons of an objective nature is also influencing the final indicators of agricultural production. Our farmers get favorable weather almost every year. Thus, bad weather is common phenomenon in our region. The experience of leading

kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as of entire rayons, attests that the success of the matter lies in organizing work with people and in introducing crops and agrotechnical methods which ensure a good harvest with any weather.

However, individual party committees and organizations and local soviets have resigned themselves to the chronic backwardness of a section of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The not always justified turnover of cadres has aroused concern in a number of places. And the reasons for it have varied, too. In some places a gorkom or raykom has been in a hurry to promote a specialist who is not yet ready for responsible work or, instead of really helping a new worker and "taking trouble" with him, has quickly gotten rid of him. In some places a young leader's daily routine has not been properly organized, and he has left the farm and moved to the city. Work with cadres in the mass trades--in particular, with machine operators and livestock raisers--has also needed considerable improvement.

Taking the acuteness of this problem into account, the republic's party committees and organizations and soviet and economic organs have begun tackling more concretely questions of organizing production and creating normal living conditions for rural workers. It is planned to construct 6.8 million square meters of housing for them in the current 5-year plan. These are mainly farmstead-type houses. A whole number of sociocultural projects is being constructed. In short, all the necessary conditions are being created for highly productive labor and interesting leisure.

Gratefully welcoming the major economic and political actions outlined by the party, which are designed to substantially improve the economic situation in agriculture, party committees are increasing their demands on cadres for the utilization of our chief asset--land--as well as equipment, fertilizers and other material resources, and for increased returns on the large amounts being invested in this sector. The leadership is given to the initiative of specialists who have expressed the wish to transfer their work from management organs directly to the countryside. The number of such people is growing. Just recently more than 100 workers of oblast and rayon parties, soviet and agricultural organs have become kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists. The measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum will undoubtedly contribute to the further development of this process.

The republic's party organizations also keep within their field of vision questions of cultivating in leaders the inner need for continuous self-improvement and the enrichment of their ideological knowledge and professional skills. We seek to follow the instructions of V. I. Lenin, who wrote: "Theoretical knowledge, political experience and organization, [words indistinct]. Only provided there is the desire to learn and to foster the required qualities in oneself."

The republic has a harmonious system for the additional training of cadres. Leading workers and specialists study at the higher qualifications department of the Belorussian V. V. Kuybyshev State Institute of the National Economy,

in specialized departments at other Vuzes and on permanently operating courses. City and rayon schools of the party and economic aktiv, universities of Marxism-Leninism and the system of economic education have positively proved themselves. Regularly organized seminars for the study of progressive experience right where it came into being are of considerable benefit to our cadres. We see to it that political and professional studies are closely coordinated with life and that the knowledge acquired finds expression in the workers' practical deeds.

Under conditions of the rapid development of scientific and technical progress, the transfer to intensive methods of management and the implementation of the large-scale tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, questions of further improving the selection, placing and training of cadres assume still greater significance. Only workers who are able to think creatively and who fully devote their knowledge to the cause can resolve the set tasks. Unfortunately, people frequently end up in leading posts who display conservatism in their thinking and their practical work and who organize it according to the principle that a well-trodden road is more reliable and safe than unbeaten paths. We still encounter instances where certain leaders, instead of resolving questions independently, try to shift the responsibility on to others' shoulders and thereby insure themselves in case of failure. And they do this subtly: either they send a memorandum to a higher organ or they make an alarming speech and turn the question so that someone other than themselves has to resolve it. Individual party leaders still have not given up petty tutelage and substitution of economic and soviet organs. The Belorussian CP Central Committee requires party committees constantly to improve work with cadres, regarding it as their prime duty.

In enhancing exactingness toward cadres party organizations utilize such an effective means of education as control and verification of execution. Relying on the Leninist principles of their organization--mass appeal, effectiveness, publicity--we seek to forestall the emergence of negative phenomena and facts and to overcome as quickly as possible shortcomings and omissions that are revealed.

The discussion of reports is an effective form of verifying execution. We hardly ever have a single plenum or session of the Central Committee bureau or secretariat that does not hear reports from obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, soviet organs or leaders of republic ministries and departments on the most important questions of their activity and, above all, on the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Members and candidate members of the Central Committee and members of the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission are involved in studying the local state of affairs and preparing and generalizing materials. We demand this approach also of local party organs.

Reports have become both a proven means of control and assistance and a unique "open lesson" which verifies how creatively and enterprisingly our cadres treat their work and whether they do it with regard to the latest achievements of science and progressive practice or act out of inertia and live for yesterday.

The strength and effectiveness of control largely depend on the quality of the decision adopted. If it is of the utmost clarity and concreteness and clearly defines the schedule of execution and the executors, then it is easier to monitor it. It is no less important to convince people of the correctness of the chosen decision, to interest them in its fulfillment and to stimulate the growth of initiative and labor enthusiasm. And this is what the majority of party committees do. However, it can also happen otherwise. A certain party committee studies some problem for a long time and expends a great deal of time and workers' labor on it. But what sort of decision is adopted sometimes? "Point up certain errors..." "Demand eradication..." and so forth. It has the outward appearance of being put sternly, but in fact it is a general phrase. It is hard to understand to whom such a document is addressed, for it mentions the party organizations' tasks in passing: "strengthen control," "do not overlook shortcomings." As a result, urgent questions are left hanging in midair, as it were. Those party committees where such instances still occur must be set seriously to rights.

We set workers exercising control the task of getting--"digging down"--to the heart of the matter, carefully gathering everything positive, exposing the reasons for shortcomings, assisting in eliminating them and strengthening, not destroying, the businesslike, creative atmosphere in the collective. It is important not to scratch the surface of a problem or cut difficult corners. Then many details--at first glance insignificant but actually important to the matter--will come to light.

A Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum once examined the work of the Vietbskiy and Gomelskiy obkoms and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress demands on increasing production and procurements of livestock-raising products. A fall in sales of livestock and poultry and in milk production had been permitted in Vietbskaya and Gomelskaya oblasts. In conjunction with leading specialists and scientists Central Committee workers analyzed the work of the aforesaid oblasts' party, soviet and economic organs and the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It was discovered that one of the reasons for the fall in the production of livestock-raising products was that many farm leaders and specialists had not introduced a crop structure which would have guaranteed the necessary range of nutrients in the animals' rations, particularly protein. The necessary conditions for the normal work, life and rest of livestock raisers had not been created everywhere.

At the same time analysis has shown that this is not a local problem. Such shortcomings have also been exposed in other oblasts. Specific measures have been outlined to eliminate them.

Particular attention is being paid to increasing milk yields and cattle and hog weight gains. The republic's existing material and technical base makes it possible to ensure the widespread use of intensive processes as a decisive factor in increasing production of livestock products. We are improving the composition of public-sector livestock and breeding work. We envisage producing more and better fodder and ensuring that rational use is made of it. We are also increasing educational work with people. This is the key to success.

Given the gigantic scale of economic ties it is very important to strictly monitor the observance of state plan discipline and contractual commitments and to increase cadres' accountability for their fulfillment.

Failure to deliver a rubber washer for the assembly belt of a tractor plant or an inexpensive power transformer for a major construction project can, for example, sometimes mean substantial losses. How can this be avoided? Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are steadily increasing the role of systematic and prompt control from the bottom up. Party organizations have great scope for being more efficient when it comes to exercising the right to supervise management and to focusing its attention on solving specific problems involved in improving the economic mechanism, switching over to new planning indicators and criteria for assessing enterprises' performance, and for systematically checking up on how management is striving to ensure the fulfillment of state plans and contractual commitments.

The practice adopted by the party organization at the Gomelskiy S. M. Kirov Machingbuilding Plant is of interest in this respect. With the assistance of management supervision commissions, the party organization promptly identifies and remedies shortcomings, develops initiative and principledness in communists, and fosters respect for public property in cadres. Increasing employees' sense of responsibility is producing results. Last year not a single unit, department, section or team at the enterprise failed to fulfill its plan. New models of precision multipurpose drilling and cutting machines with numerical programmed control and automatic tool and blank replacement are being successfully put into production. More than 63 percent of all production is now in the top category.

The practice of briefing the working people on progress in implementing the decisions of party, soviet and economic organs is being further developed in the republic. Meetings of workers, kolkhoz members and employees, joint political days, "open letter days" and so on are used for this purpose. In the course of direct contact with people a large number of valuable hints and criticisms are given. We carefully log them. Reports on the implementation of suggestions received from the working people are, for example, regularly heard at Central Committee bureau meetings and plenums, at obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and in primary party organizations.

It is appropriate to point out here that meetings of the working people are a time-proven way of exercising effective mass monitoring of how the democratic principles of production management are being observed and how the main problems in the economic and financial sphere are being tackled. Their value is obvious. Meetings which are held regularly and are well prepared and conducted in a businesslike manner leave a deep impression on labor collectives, foster in employees a sense of personal responsibility for the results of joint undertakings, and make for better organization and discipline. We are, therefore, doing everything we can to improve the system whereby workers, kolkhoz members and employees are involved in management.

Yet not all our party organizations are efficient when it comes to exercising the right to supervise management and the apparatus' work. Those managers whose actions are at variance with party ethics are not always dealt with in as principled and exacting a manner as they should be and words are not always backed up with deeds.

We have carefully studied the work of the party organizations of the republic's ministries and departments. It was found that some of them are not fully exercising their right to supervise the apparatus' work and rarely hear reports from communists on how they are fulfilling their official and statutory duties. A conference of secretaries of party organizations in ministries and departments was held to discuss the results of a review carried out at the Belorussian CP Central Committee. Arrangements were made for them to attend qualification enhancement courses run at republic level for leading party and soviet cadres. As was envisaged by the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On primary party organization commissions for the supervision of management and the work of the apparatus," we are endeavoring to increase the party's influence on production intensification and the economical use of material and financial resources, and manpower.

In educating cadres in a spirit of high exactingness the republic's party committees endeavor to make more extensive use of criticism and self-criticism and thereby harness the working people's collective wisdom for the common good and improve leadership and management practices. In this we follow unswervingly Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions that criticism and self-criticism is aimed at one thing only--to straighten out, correct and educate an employee, not to crush him. The main thing is to identify and bring into play his good sides.

At the same time, however, we are waging a persistent struggle against complacency, ostentation, idle talk and deviations from our socialist ethic. We strictly follow the principle that if a communist has done wrong and violated his conscience he must answer to the party organization. This applies equally to a rank-and-filer and to a leader. Keeping quiet about people's mistakes and oversights or discussing those responsible without primary party organizations taking part does not benefit cadres' education.

You still come across, albeit rarely, cases of a narrow departmental and localistic approach, eyewash and write-ups, and people who are fond of "sounding off" and are invariably the first to do so. Wishing to show themselves in the best possible light, some construction organization managers give unreliable and "embellished" information. Such cases are dealt with severely by the party. We are seeking to ensure that the climate in every party organization and labor collective is one of exactingness, principledness and implacability toward shortcomings of any kind and that high moral standards become the universal norm.

Our advance will be even more successful if all cadres learn how to use our production, scientific and technical potential economically and with 100 percent efficiency. "...The backbone of our economic policy," it was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is something seemingly simple and very prosaic--a proprietorial attitude toward public property and the ability to make full and prudent use of everything we have."

The republic's party committees are directing labor collectives' initiative, mass political work, and socialist competition toward solving this key task. There are plenty of examples of how, turning the congress directive into practical deeds, party organizations are operating with maximum concreteness and efficiency. The experience of the party organization at the Mozyreskiy Oil Refinery in helping to intensify production is typical. By virtue of this factor last year the enterprise supplied the national economy with tens of millions of rubles worth of additional petroleum products. Tribute was paid to this collective's work in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's greetings message.

The republic's party committees and organizations are particularly concerned about production capital, which is now worth more than R51 billion, more than 70 percent of which has been commissioned within the last 10 years. This is an enormous asset. The work of creating production associations as the main financially autonomous links is continuing in order to ensure that it is used efficiently. They account for around 60 percent of total production. Councils of party organization secretaries have proved their worth as an effective way of harmonizing and coordinating the activities of party organizations operating within associations on questions relating to the party's leadership of production, work with cadres, organizing socialist competition, and formulating and implementing plans for labor collectives' social development.

At present councils of party organization secretaries have been created at 69 associations. They are launching numerous useful initiatives. The experience of the work done by the party committee of the Azot Association (Grodno) to mobilize the work force to ensure the ahead-of-schedule completion and full utilization of planned capacities was endorsed by the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau. At its session there the council of secretaries of party organizations of construction workers, assemblers and operating staff examines questions relating to the introduction of progressive ways of organizing labor and highly efficient technical innovations, and to economizing on raw and other materials, fuel and power.

The Shchekino method is extensively employed at the association--releasing the equivalent of 1,500 people over the last 10 years. All of these things have made it possible for Grodno's chemical workers to achieve high indicators for the use of process equipment. New fertilizer production units are to be commissioned ahead of schedule.

The comprehensive, targeted program approach to the resolution of problems of increasing labor productivity, improving product quality and strengthening the policy of thrift is becoming firmly established in the republic. To put it briefly, this approach makes provision for the unified implementation of all the necessary organizational, technical and mass political measures to resolve a particular national economic task. Programs on a number of important problems have been drawn up for the current 5-year plan. What is their aim?

Here is one of the programs, bearing the title "Labor." It plans a significant increase in labor productivity on the basis of the technical and organizational improvement of production. Party organizations are focusing the attention of economic cadres and the efforts of labor collectives on this question. At industrial enterprises last year alone some 400 mechanized flow lines and automatic production lines were set up, more than 200 shops, sectors and production facilities were comprehensively mechanized and automated and 9 automated systems for the control of manufacturing processes were introduced. Over the 5-year plan period it is planned to reduce the proportion of workers engaged in manual labor to 12-14 percent in industry and 11 percent in construction.

The "Labor" program provides for the further development of the team form of labor organization and incentives, which, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, accords fully with the party's economic strategy at the present stage and must therefore be disseminated as widely as possible in the current 5-year period. Party organizations and economic leaders have begun to devote more attention to this important matter. At present more than 400,000 workers in industry, forming more than 37,000 teams, are working by the unified schedule method. In construction, 4,900 teams are working by the contract method. Last year they carried out more than 60 percent of the total volume of construction and installation work. The team and collective contract method and work payment by the job plus bonuses [akkordno-premialnaya oopata] are also developing in the agroindustrial complex. In order to step up the role of autonomous financing teams in the production collective's life, party or party-and-Komsomol groups are being set up in the teams, and where possible party organizers are appointed.

In a word, much is being done in the republic to introduce progressive forms of labor organization and incentives. But there are unresolved problems here too. Not all economic leaders display the desire to provide teams with the necessary conditions for work and some of them are reluctant to take their share of responsibility. Because of failures of organizational coordination and interruptions in the supply of raw materials or subassemblies, in some places teams do not achieve a high end result. There are not infrequent instances of the hasty, arbitrary creation of teams and the violation of the principle of moral and material interest. Not all party and party-and-Komsomol groups operate actively and purposefully. We require party organizations to step up control of the administration's activity in this important sector. Together with trade unions and other public organizations, we seek to ensure that autonomous financing teams get the "green light."

Many examples could be cited of fruitful work by party organizations, economic cadres and labor collectives in increasing the output of products per unit of production capital and improving the consumer qualities of output. Thus on the initiative of communists at the Vitebsk Monolit Association, a comprehensive system for the control of production efficiency and work quality has been elaborated and is in operation. It is made up of four main sections: "efficiency," "quality," "the scientific and technical base" and "the collective." Technical and economic measures are backed up by organizational and

political education work and widespread socialist competition. Last year alone the volume of output in the association increased 12.9 percent. Some 98 percent of the increase in output was obtained on the basis of increased labor productivity. Nearly 95 percent of articles subject to certification are produced with the state seal of quality.

The republic's party organizations, steadily guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the work of the Minskiy party obkom in developing socialist competition and increasing its effectiveness in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions," are implementing a further turn toward the qualitative parameters of production in competition. Today 44 percent of the articles subject to certification are up to the standard of the top examples at home and abroad. But we cannot be satisfied with this. Labor collectives of industrial enterprises have set themselves the goal of increasing the output of products in the top quality category by 60 percent over 5 years. More than 700 enterprises and associations are already applying comprehensive output quality control systems. Sector systems are being introduced and a republican targeted comprehensive scientific and technical program for improving the quality of output, operations and services is being elaborated.

In present-day conditions the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is inconceivable without integrating science with production. Scientific research and design operations must be coordinated with production. Belorussian scientists are known for their achievements in the sphere of physical optics and quantum electronics, micro- and radio-electronics, nuclear power, materials sciences, heat exchange and mass exchange, genetics and selection work with grain crops and potatoes. Each of these avenues of research is very promising and offers considerable potential benefit. The saving from the introduction into practice of scientific developments elaborated by the basic institutes of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences totaled R68 million last year. And that is nearly half the sum obtained by our academy's science in the entire 10th Five-Year Plan.

We are doing everything possible to develop scientific and technical subunits in the structure of industrial enterprises, and this is exerting an increasing influence on the process of the materialization of scientific ideas and engineering solutions. Intersectorial science-and-production associations under republican jurisdiction have been organized and are functioning successfully. Scientific and technical associations and educational, science and production associations attached to academic institutes and Vuzes, operating on a voluntary basis with labor collectives, are being further developed.

Party committees are striving to become more deeply involved in the work of scientific research institutes, design bureaus, planning organizations and their cadres. The comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress and associated socioeconomic changes up to the year 2000 which is being elaborated in the republic will be an important stage in the integration of science and production.

The work of party organizations in increasing exactingness toward cadres and increasing their responsibility for the rational utilization of material, financial and labor resources and the entire production, scientific and technical potential is positively reflected in the results of economic activity. Industrial workers fulfilled the plan for the total volume of output in the first half-year by 102 percent. Output worth R250.8 million was sold above plan. Construction workers are working quite well. The state of affairs in agriculture is changing for the better. Every effort is being made to ensure that the food program bears its first fruit this very year.

We are aware that the fulfillment of our plans and socialist pledges depends above all on further improving work with cadres. That is why we intend to be still more persistent in improving the system of selection, placing and education of cadres and developing a sense of responsibility in them for the attainment of high end results.

The historic decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the nationwide preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation have caused a new influx of creative energy in communists and all working people in Soviet Belorussia. And there is no doubt that the republic's labor collectives, headed by party organizations and experienced cadres, will gratify the motherland with new achievements in communist building.

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET HOUSING SESSION

Information Report

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 1

[AzerINFORM report on 10th Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session proceedings]

[Text] Morning Session, 8 July

The magnificent outlines of the 26th CPSU Congress, which determined our plans at the present stage of communist building, are inspiring Soviet people to selfless labor in the name of the good of the fatherland. A new wave of political upsurge and labor enthusiasm has been caused everywhere by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the report thereat of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The working people rightly see the country's Food Program approved by the plenum as a striking new manifestation of the party's proclaimed goal--all in the name of man, all for the good of man.

As mentioned in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and other documents, the party considers a consistent improvement in Soviet people's housing conditions and the increased comfort of the homes and level of their provision with amenities a most important clause of the program for a rise in people's well-being and social development. Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet deputies have assembled for their latest session to discuss the progress of the implementation of this program in our republic. It opened on 8 July at 10 in the morning in the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

In the boxes were G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalilov, Z.M. Yusif-zade, B.S. Kevorkov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, K.N. Ragimov, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, members and candidates of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic government.

The session was opened by Deputy S.A. Rustamzade, chairman of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet.

Its participants stood in honor of the memory of departed deputies S.K. Abbasaliyev, K.Yu. Yusifzade and K.M. Abdullayev.

Following a report of the Credentials Commission, which was delivered by its chairman, Deputy I.N. Askerov, the session passed an AzSSR Supreme Soviet decree recognizing the authority of the newly elected deputies.

The following session agenda was affirmed:

1. The development of the housing industry and an improvement in the use and preservation of housing in the AzSSR.
2. The draft AzSSR Housing Code.
3. Ratification of AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts.

A report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Comrade S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers.

A supporting report from the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission and Housing-Municipal and Consumer Services Commission on the development of the housing industry and an improvement in the use and preservation of housing in the AzSSR and on the draft AzSSR Housing Code was delivered by Deputy S.M. Guseynov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission.

The following participated in the debate: Deputy N.Kh Akhmedov (Gagarinskiy Okrug), chairman of the Bakinskiy Gorispolkom, Deputy A.M. Golubev (Yarymdzhinskiy Okrug), second secretary of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom, Deputy A.M. Movsesyan (Stepanakertskiy Third City Okrug), first secretary of the Stepanakertskiy Gorkom, Deputy U.K. Asadova (Prikurinskiy Okrug), crane operator of Mingechaur's Ferroconcrete Products Plant No 5, Deputy V.S. Mayorov (Bininskiy Okrug), minister of housing and municipal services of the AzSSR, Deputy S.N. Murtuzayev (Zeyzitskiy Okrug), first secretary of the Agdamskiy Raykom, Deputy N.G. Yusifov (Leninskiy Okrug), minister of justice of the AzSSR, Deputy G.A. Dzhaifarova (Alimardalinskiy Okrug), worker on Tauzskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Frunze, Deputy T.Sh. Safaraliyev (Kirovabadskiy-Narimanovskiy Okrug), minister of industrial construction of the AzSSR, and Deputy G.G. Gubarov (Al-Bayramlinskiy First City Okrug), first secretary of the Al-Bayramlinskiy Gorkom.

This concluded the day session.

Evening Session, 8 July

Discussion of the report and the supporting report on the development of the housing industry and an improvement in the use and preservation of housing in the AzSSR and the draft AzSSR Housing Code continued at the evening session. The following spoke in the debate: Deputy I.B. Kuliyeu (Kirovabadskiy-Dzhaparidzevskiy Okrug), chairman of the Kirovabadskiy Gorispolkom, Deputy N.S. Fataliyev (Akhsuinskiy Okrug), secretary of the Azerbaijan Council of

Trade Unions, Deputy B.A. Gadzhiyev (Kalinskiy Okrug), general director of the "Azneft" Production Association, Deputy M.M. Nagiyev (Pushkinskiy Okrug), chairman of the Akhsuinskiy Rayispolkom, and Deputy Kh.S. Islamova (Sumgaitskiye Okrug), seamstress of the Sumgait Outerwear Factory.

The AzSSR Supreme Soviet decree "The Development of the Housing Industry and an Improvement in the Use and Preservation of Housing in the AzSSR" was passed unanimously.

The law ratifying the AzSSR Housing Code was also enacted unanimously.

The session turned to examination of the next item on the agenda—ratification of AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts. A report was delivered by Deputy R.S. Kaziyeva, secretary of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet enacted AzSSR laws and republic Supreme Soviet decrees ratifying AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts.

An inquiry from a group of republic Supreme Soviet deputies concerning planned measures for the development of the network of permanent children's preschool establishments on the kolkhozes and an increase in the number of children taught in them was read out at the morning session and conveyed to M.G. Askerov, minister of agriculture of the AzSSR. Deputy M.G. Askerov, minister of agriculture of the republic, replied to the deputies' inquiry at the evening session.

The Supreme Soviet passed a decree on this question.

This concluded the 10th AzSSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session.

Tatliyev Report

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Deputies! This session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet is being held in a period when the Soviet people, closely rallied around the Communist Party, are working selflessly and with inspiration on implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the magnificent program of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A major landmark in the life of our party and people was the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the profoundly meaningful, striking report "The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It."

The purpose of the program developed on the initiative of L.I. Brezhnev and the measures it contains is to reliably cater for the provision of the country's population with food products as quickly as possible. This is not only a paramount economic but also urgent sociopolitical task.

The Lenin Party and the socialist state have no more important task than concern for the fullest satisfaction of Soviet people's material and spiritual requirements.

Comrade Deputies! The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum held on 18 June of this year discussed the question "Results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Ensuing From its Decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report 'The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures to Implement It'".

The report at the plenum of Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, made a comprehensive analysis of the republic's achievements, revealed shortcomings and clearly determined the concrete tasks for the current period and the distant long term and ways to tackle them.

The scheduled program is by its nature and scale designed to secure the progress of our entire national economy and enable us to raise the republic's economic potential to an even higher level and on this basis considerably enhance the well-being of the working people of Azerbaijan. A guarantee of the fulfillment of the measures outlined in the Food Program is the powerful economic base created in the republic in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans.

The dynamic development of the republic's economy in this time brought about a rapid increase in national income, which is the basis of a rise in the working people's material well-being. It is sufficient to say that in the last decade alone the working people's real per capita income increased by a factor of 1.4.

Comrade Deputies! The 26th CPSU Congress clearly determined the main directions of implementation of a vast social program for a further rise in the Soviet people's well-being and the working people's living standard. A principal component of this social program adopted by the congress is provision of the citizens with modern well-appointed accommodations.

The draft AzSSR Housing Code has been submitted today for discussion at the republic Supreme Soviet session.

Examination and adoption of the code will contribute to a rise in the responsibility of ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations and officials and citizens for ensuring the preservation of housing and improving its maintenance.

Over 52.2 million square meters of housing, that is, approximately 85 percent of the republic's entire housing, have been built as a whole in the 62 years of Soviet power in Azerbaijan. The republic's cities and villages have become more attractive and their appearance has changed beyond recognition as the result of the implementation of work on an extensive scale on construction and improvement.

The results that have been achieved have created opportunities for the successful solution of a most important social problem--allocating each family a separate apartment. Even now roughly 85 percent of families has such conditions.

Currently 86 percent of urban housing in the republic has running water and sewerage, 69 percent central heating and 97 percent gas supply. The value of housing fixed capital constitutes approximately R4 billion or almost one-sixth of the republic's total fixed capital. This is a tremendous national resource whose further multiplication, improved maintenance and guaranteed preservation is our sacred duty.

At the same time it should be noted that there are still many miscalculations and unsolved questions in the provision of the citizens with accommodations. It is well known that there are still many families which need an extension of their living space or which are living in unpleasant conditions--huts and basements and on polluted industrial territory.

Despite certain work in this sphere, the resettlement of these families in new apartments and the elimination of huts and accommodations in basements is being performed at an unsatisfactory pace.

Capital investments in housing construction are frequently not assimilated fully. Construction plans are not fulfilled from year to year. Allocated capital is being assimilated unsatisfactorily this year also. In the first 6 months fulfillment of the annual plan constituted only 36 percent.

To solve this problem it is essential that we effect an abrupt breakthrough in the sphere of housing construction and implement a number of large-scale organizational-technical measures. Particular attention here should be paid to the comprehensive development of areas of mass housing construction, ensuring its high quality and providing simultaneously with the presentation of houses for the commissioning of cultural-everyday and other facilities. Such is the requirement of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, and we must fulfill it.

Measures for the social reorganization of the countryside and the development of housing and cultural-everyday construction in rural localities are an integral part of the Food Program.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum held this June set the Gosplan, Gosstroy, agricultural ministries and departments and local party and soviet authorities the task of removing shortcomings in the organization of housing construction in the countryside as quickly as possible and doubling the rate of increase in the commissioning of housing, putting the main emphasis here on the development of individual and cooperative construction with the extensive involvement of the public's resources.

In order to cope with this task it is essential, as determined by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum, that we use 15 percent of the capacity of the urban house-building works for the installation of housing in rural localities.

With regard for the requirements advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, it is also necessary to pay particular attention to an improvement in design decisions to ensure that they harmoniously combine elements of

modern architecture with the best traditions of national architecture. It is planned to develop an improved series of houses for rural workers with farm and other buildings.

In addition, it is very important to draw up clearly and only on a strictly scientific basis and realize design-layout estimates determining the fundamental paths and prospects of the development of the mass residential buildup of centers of population. It should be said that some things have already been done in this direction. All the republic's rayons have been provided with rayon layout outlines.

It should be mentioned, however, that violations of the designs and departures from the master plans are frequently permitted. And this, as a rule, reduces the efficiency of capital investments and the use of labor and raw material resources, causes a deterioration in the quality of the buildup and impedes the comprehensive development of rayons and urban and rural centers of population and the creation of favorable living and social conditions for the population.

The growing volume of housing construction demands a considerable reinforcement of its material-technical base. House-building works in Sumgait and Kirovabad have been modernized and expanded and a new house-building plant in Mingechaur has been built in recent years for this purpose. Similar plants in Nakhichevan' and Masally will be commissioned in the very near future. Construction industry enterprises of the Glavbakstroy are being modernized and retooled on a broad scale. The modernization and expansion of ferroconcrete products plants 2 and 8 is being completed and work on the modernization and expansion of House-Building Works 2 and the installation of House-Building Works 4 is continuing. All this will make it possible to raise the level of standardization of housing construction to 91 percent and that of civic buildings to 70 percent of the total construction volume.

In the republic as a whole in the 11th Five-Year Plan we have to build over 9 million square meters of housing, including, in accordance with the task set this June by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum, 3.5 million square meters in rural localities.

In this connection particular importance is attached to the question of the efficient use of allocated resources. The local soviets have to tackle a crucial task in realization of the scheduled program. It is essential to adopt all measures for an improvement in the quality of housing construction and observance of the established procedure in the acceptance of facilities and their timely occupation. The recently promulgated USSR Council of Ministers' decree "Acceptance of Completed Construction Projects" will contribute to due order being brought to bear in this question.

It should be acknowledged that things are far from as they should be in this question here. It is sufficient to say that last year and in the first 6 months of this year alone the housing authorities of the city of Baku have received approximately 19,000 petitions and complaints concerning the poor condition of apartments. It is particularly intolerable that new construction projects account for a large proportion of the unfinished work.

Comrade Deputies! Together with an expansion of housing construction thanks to state capital investments importance is currently attached to the development of cooperative construction thanks to the citizens' resources. Unfortunately, housing-cooperative construction has as yet been developed only in the cities of Baku and Sumgait. In the republic's rural rayons, however, the local soviet ispolkoms are underestimating this important form of providing the working people with housing.

At the same time it is necessary to contribute in every possible way to the expansion of individual housing construction thanks to the public's resources. The Gosplan, Gossnab and agricultural ministries and departments of the republic, the Azerbaijan office of the USSR Gosbank and the oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms must increase their attention to this matter and render the rural workers' comprehensive assistance in housing construction.

Uniform rules of the registration of citizens in need of accommodations have been formulated in recent years. A number of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms has done a certain amount of work on regulating the allocation of apartments and organizing strict supervision and the active participation of the public in this work. But not all shortcomings in this matter have been removed, yet, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "particular attentiveness and objectivity are needed in the allocation of housing...."

The tremendous amount of housing in our republic confronts us with a task which is no less important than the construction of new housing. It is a question of providing for the proper preservation of existing housing and a fundamental improvement in its maintenance. In the current year alone R27 million of state appropriations are earmarked for the upkeep and repair of this housing. The correct use of these resources will enable us to improve the maintenance of the buildings and create the best conditions for the modernization of engineering installations and the introduction of means of mechanization.

The USSR Supreme Soviet decree "The Development of The Housing Industry and an Improvement in the Use and Preservation of Housing" sets the local soviets crucial tasks with respect to an improvement in the system of the maintenance and repair of the housing under their jurisdiction, the fuller use of the powers accorded them with respect to monitoring the condition and correct use of this housing and the utmost assistance to enterprises and organizations and housing-construction cooperatives and also the owners of individual houses in the maintenance of the housing and its repair.

It should be noted particularly in this connection that there are serious shortcomings in planning major repairs to the housing and assimilating the resources allocated for this purpose. These resources are often used for purposes other than intended or are not assimilated in full. This is the situation in many of the republic's rayons and also in Baku and other cities.

The Gosplan, Gossnab and Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services must in accordance with the established procedure examine and solve questions of the provision of the repair-construction organizations with the equipment they

need in accordance with the current norms and satisfy their material, instrument and small-scale mechanization requirements.

Concerning questions of housing and an improvement in the use and preservation of housing, it should be mentioned that some citizens flagrantly violate the established procedure here. There are instances of certain tenants engaging in considerable apartment conversions without the authorization of the appropriate organizations and tolerating a wasteful attitude toward the residence. The local soviet ispolkoms must put an end to such instances and strive for the increased responsibility of each citizen for maintaining the residence in the proper condition.

Much importance is attached to the timely provision of new housing construction with engineering installations. In the republic's cities the new residential areas are being developed, in the main, with high-rise buildings, which entails the need for additional equipment to be installed in them. Controlling all this complex work in the old way is impossible. It is now necessary to pay particular attention to the automation and dispatching of the work.

The transfer of official housing to the local soviets is contributing to a considerable extent to an improvement in the use and preservation of the housing. However, far from all ministries and departments are taking steps to transfer housing to the "budget" of the local soviets or preparing the houses properly for transfer. Only 704 square meters of living space have been transferred to the "budget" of the local soviets in the last 10 years, which constitutes only 12 percent of the republic's official housing.

Comrade Deputies! At all stages of the development of the socialist society the main goal of the Communist Party has been concern for man's welfare. The rapid pace of the installation of state and public housing and the state's utmost assistance to cooperative and individual housing construction are creating the necessary conditions for catering for the citizens' constitutional right to living quarters.

However, together with an extension of the scale of housing construction practical importance is attached in the exercise of this right to the proper legal regulation of housing relationships. The constitutional consolidation of the citizens' right to living quarters has imparted new impetus to an improvement in housing legislation.

The renewal of this legislation was brought about by the fact that current housing legislation is largely outdated and fails to reflect the socioeconomic living conditions of the developed socialist society. Many questions connected with the allocation of housing, its use and exercise of the law and the fulfillment of obligations in legal housing relationships are insufficiently precisely regulated.

All this gave rise to the need for the elaboration and adoption of a new legislative instrument regulating legal housing relationships, that is, a document with a direct relationship to literally every citizen of our republic.

The draft AzSSR Housing Code submitted for your perusal by the AzSSR Council of Ministers has been formulated on the firm basis of the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the AzSSR Constitution and the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU and 29th and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses. It is fully in accord with the Fundamentals of Housing Legislation of the USSR and the union republics.

The draft code reproduces, concretizes and develops the provisions of union legislation with regard for the singularities and conditions of our republic and also regulates the questions whose regulation is exclusively within the competence of the union republic. The draft Housing Code, which has been drawn up for the first time, contains a number of new provisions developed by many years of court practice and substantiated in Soviet legal science. At the same time the code preserves all that has stood the test of time and justified itself in the normative regulation of housing relationships.

Supreme and local soviet deputies and workers of party, soviet, trade union and law enforcement authorities, scientific establishments, ministries, state committees and departments participated actively in the preparation and discussion of the draft. This important document has imbibed the proposals and wishes of the broad public.

The draft contains the basic provisions determining the tasks of housing legislation and the relationships it regulates and the classification of housing. It also delimits the competence of the USSR, the AzSSR and the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR in the sphere of regulation of housing relationships. Leadership of housing of union-republic and republic jurisdiction, determination of the procedure of the organization and activity of the state housing management authorities and state registration of housing on republic territory, inter alia, are in the charge of the AzSSR; as is the determination of the rules of the registration of citizens in need of an improvement in their housing conditions, the allocation of living accommodation and its use.

The increased role of the local soviets in the sphere of the management of housing and its preservation has been reflected in the articles of the draft which determine the power of the oblast (Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast), rayon, city, city rayon, settlement and rural soviets.

It is emphasized here that staff supervision of the use and preservation of housing is exercised by the soviets and their executive and control bodies. Its task is to ensure the observance by all ministries, state committees, departments, state, cooperative and other public enterprises, establishments and organizations, housing-construction cooperatives, officials and citizens of the procedure of the allocation of living space, the rules of the use of housing and its maintenance in a state of technical good repair.

An important part in the management of state and public housing and in its preservation should be played by the trade unions and other public organizations. It should be emphasized particularly that the registration of citizens in need of an improvement in housing conditions, determination of precedence in the acquisition of living space and also its allocation in homes

of state and public housing are exercised under public supervision with the observance of publicity.

A number of articles of the draft provides for the more extensive participation of the labor collectives and the broad public in ensuring the preservation of housing and the increased responsibility of soviet and economic-planning authorities for the solution of housing questions.

The AzSSR Housing Code is scheduled to take effect on 1 March 1983. The period between the adoption of the code and its coming into force should be used for thorough preparatory work on propaganda and explanation of the new law.

An important role in organization of the study of the Housing Code should belong to the state and public authorities and the legal community. It is essential right from the outset here to provide for the consistent implementation and unswerving observance of the adopted provisions by all officials and citizens.

Comrade Deputies! Adoption of the AzSSR Housing Code will create the legal basis for the further development of the housing industry and the preservation of housing, the fair allocation of housing and an increase in the responsibility of the soviet and economic-planning authorities for the solution of housing questions and also for the more extensive participation of the labor collectives and the public in the management of the housing industry.

The successful implementation of the new legislative enactments by the state and public authorities, labor collectives and citizens will represent an impressive contribution to realization of the program for an unswerving rise in the Soviet people's well-being outlined by the 26th party congress (applause).

Legislative Proposals Commission Chairman

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 3

[Speech by Legal Statutes Commission Chairman S. M. Guseynov]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

As a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in our country the essential prerequisites were created for the solution of a most important social problem--satisfaction of the working people's housing needs. Implementing Lenin's ideas of the building of the communist society and pursuing a policy of a rise in the people's material and cultural living standard, the Soviet state is accomplishing consistently the program of housing construction drawn up by the Communist Party.

The high rate of development of state and public housing on the basis of state plans and the measures adopted by the state to assist cooperative and individual housing construction are creating the essential conditions for securing citizen's right to living accommodation guaranteed by the USSR and AzSSR constitutions. Houses with an overall area of 14 million square meters or 40 percent of all housing built in the past 50 years were built in

Azerbaijan in the past 10 years alone. In the 11th Five-Year Plan it is intended to build and commission houses with an overall area of over 9 million square meters, which will be 1.4 times more than were commissioned in the 10th Five-Year Plan. There has been a change in the appearance of the cities and villages, and the level of their provision with amenities has risen.

Currently the value of the housing industry's fixed capital constitutes R4 billion or almost one-sixth of the republic's total fixed capital. Housing, which represents a tremendous public resource, requires daily attention to ensure its preservation and efficient use.

The republic's soviets and ministries, state committees and departments are performing a considerable amount of work on strengthening the material-technical facilities of the housing industry and improving the repair and maintenance of housing. In the last two 5-year plans alone approximately R180 million from the state budget were spent over and above the housing authorities' own resources on major repairs to housing.

At the same time the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses for a further improvement in the population's housing conditions demands the removal of the existing shortcomings in the development of the housing industry, the allocation of housing and the use and preservation of available housing.

The government report delivered by Comrade S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, dealt sufficiently fully with the work being done in the republic on the development of the housing industry, the organization of the rational use of the available housing and its preservation and improved maintenance and critically evaluated the state of affairs in this sphere. The AzSSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission and Housing-Municipal and Consumer Service Commission agree with the propositions set forth in the report of the republic government.

In accordance with the behest of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the commissions have studied the draft AzSSR Housing Code submitted by the AzSSR Council of Ministers for this session's perusal.

The draft Housing Code enshrines the citizens' basic housing rights and obligations. The permanent nature of the use of living accommodations granted the citizens in homes of state and public housing and also in homes of housing-construction cooperatives is established in law. This creates a dependable legal basis for the stability and steadiness of housing relationships. The draft code enshrines the principle in accordance with which no one may be evicted from the accommodations he occupies or restricted in his right to enjoy accommodations other than on the grounds and in the procedure provided for by the law. Together with this it is emphasized particularly that houses and living accommodations cannot be used by citizens for the purpose of personal gain, unearned income and other mercenary ends and also to the detriment of society's interests. The exercise of housing rights contrary to their intended use or in violation of the rights of other citizens

and also the rights of state and public organizations is not permitted. In other words, no citizen must abuse the housing rights accorded him.

The bill imposes on the citizen the duty of adopting a solicitous attitude toward the house in which he resides, using accommodations as intended, observing the rules of the use of living accommodations and the rules of socialist community life and using water, gas, electricity and heat economically.

The draft formulates in detail questions of management of the available housing. It is determined here that in accordance with the Fundamentals of Housing Legislation of the USSR and the union republics, state management in the sphere of the use and preservation of housing is exercised by the USSR Council of Ministers, AzSSR Council of Ministers, Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, ministries, state committees and departments and also state authorities specially empowered for this. The draft determines particularly the powers of the AzSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services as the body specially empowered to exercise state management in the sphere of the use and preservation of housing in the AzSSR.

In the interests of the preservation of housing the draft code stipulates a rule prompted by practice: a house may be run by a single housing organization only and, should such not exist, directly by the appropriate enterprise, establishment and organization. The draft code determines the main functions of the housing organizations. These organizations are invested with the duty of providing for the preservation of the housing and its proper use and a high level of service of the citizens and exercising supervision of the citizens' observance of the rules of use of the accommodations and the upkeep of the house and the attached grounds.

Housing, which is invaluable public property, requires the attention and concern not only of the special services but also each citizen and the broad public. Considering this, the procedure of the participation of public amateur work bodies and citizens in the management of state and public housing and its preservation is determined in law.

In the solution of questions connected with the management of the housing industry importance is attached to the exercise of state supervision of the use and preservation of housing. The draft code outlines the tasks of state supervision and determines in accordance with the Fundamentals of Housing Legislation the authorities exercising it. These tasks amount to ensuring the observance by all ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, organizations, officials and citizens of the procedure of the allocation of living space and the granting of accommodations and the rules of the use of housing and its maintenance in a state of technical good repair.

Comrade Deputies! State and public housing, which is the main type of housing in the republic, serves as the chief source of satisfaction of the citizens' housing requirements. For this reason exceptional importance is attached to the precise legal regulation of questions of the allocation of living accommodations and their use.

In accordance with the USSR and AzSSR constitutions, the right of citizens' in need of an improvement in housing conditions to obtain for their use accommodations in houses of state and public housing is enshrined. New living space will be allocated, as a rule, in accordance with the principle of a separate apartment for each family.

The bill contains provisions which are extremely clear and comprehensible to all regulating the procedure of the acceptance on the register of citizens in need of an improvement in their housing conditions and of the allocation to them of living accommodations. The draft establishes a new provision in accordance with which citizens in need of an improvement in their housing conditions working at enterprises and in establishments and organizations with available housing and engaged in housing construction or participating on a share basis in housing construction are registered at the place of work and, if they wish, at the place of residence also. Citizens who have stopped working at these enterprises and in establishments and organizations in connection with their retirement on pension are accepted on the register on a par with them. These rules reflect a further development of the citizens' housing rights and the high level of their guarantees.

The USSR and AzSSR constitutions emphasize that the citizens' right to living quarters is supported not only by the development and preservation of state housing and assistance to cooperative and individual housing construction but also by the fair allocation under public supervision of living space allocated in line with the implementation of the program of the construction of well-appointed living quarters. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the importance of particular attentiveness, objectivity and probity in the allocation of housing. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has repeatedly drawn the attention of local party and soviet authorities to the need for increased attention to the allocation of housing and the struggle against shortcomings and abuses in this matter.

The draft Housing Code, which was prepared by proceeding from constitutional provisions and party and government decisions, enshrines basic guarantees of the fair allocation of living space. Fundamental significance is attached to the provision formulated in article 20 of the draft code according to which the registration of citizens in need of an improvement in their housing conditions, determination of the order of preference in obtaining living space and also its allocation in houses of state and public housing are effected under public supervision and with the observance of publicity.

It should be emphasized particularly that the basic provisions of the acceptance of citizens on the register and of the allocation of living accommodations are determined by the law directly for the first time. As is known, these provisions are currently regulated by a variety of rules, instructions and other pieces of subordinate legislation. With their incorporation in the republic Housing Code they will acquire greater legal force, which will contribute to their unconditional execution by the state and public authorities and officials.

The draft code incorporates new provisions in accordance with which the citizens' interests must be taken into consideration in the allocation of

living accommodations. Thus the occupation of a single room by persons of the opposite sex over 9 years old, other than spouses, is not permitted. Living accommodations are allocated with regard for the citizen's place of work and state of his health and also other circumstances which merit attention. Invalids, the aged and those suffering from cardio-vascular and other serious illnesses are allocated accommodations, as they wish, on lower stories or in houses with elevators.

The bill retains the current living space standard of 12 square meters per person. Citizens suffering from serious forms of certain chronic illnesses and also citizens who owing to the conditions and nature of the work they do need additional living space may obtain this space in the procedure and on the terms determined by USSR legislation.

The provisions providing for the preferential right to apartments of Great Patriotic War invalids, families of deceased soldiers of those missing without trace, persons awarded Glory, Labor Glory and "For Service of the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" orders of all three classes, large families and single mothers needing an improvement in housing conditions testify to the profound humanism of the socialist society. It should be noted that the list of persons to whom living accommodations are allocated in the first instance which is contained in the draft is not exhaustive. USSR and AzSSR legislation decrees that the preferential right to living accommodations may also be accorded other categories of citizens.

Great concern is also displayed in our republic with respect to young specialists. The draft code provides for them to be allocated living accommodations out of turn if by way of distribution they are sent to work in another locality.

Among the citizens' housing rights very appreciable significance is attached to the right to exchange living accommodations. An exchange is occasioned by serious circumstances of life and the need for the place of residence to be closer to the place of work, to put an end to the impossibility of joint residence which has arisen, to resettle in another city in connection with a work transfer and so forth. Therefore consolidation in the draft code of the right to exchange is very important and valuable. Exchange is a method with which the citizens may satisfy their housing-everyday needs more fully. At the same time the right to exchange is accorded citizens not for them to derive material benefits, not for them to circumvent the established procedure of the allocation of living space and not for purposes contrary to the moral principles of the socialist society.

At the 44th Baku City Party Conference Comrade G.A. Aliyev spoke about the serious abuses which are perpetrated upon an exchange of apartments and the need for strict order to be brought to bear here. The provisions of the draft code regulating the rules of the exchange of living accommodations are aimed precisely against these abuses.

The local soviet ispolkoms can and must do much to bring order to bear in the exchange of living accommodations. Adoption of the Housing Code will

undoubtedly be of practical importance for reinforcing legality in this sphere of housing relationships.

The draft Housing Code establishes a number of additional guarantees of the citizens' right to living quarters. Thus the confiscation from tenants of surplus living space is not allowed. In the event of such a surplus developing, the tenant has the right to demand of the local soviet ispolkom and the enterprise, establishment and organization (depending on the house's jurisdiction) that he be allocated in the established procedure accommodations of a smaller size in exchange for those he is occupying. Surplus living space will cost more.

The trend toward a strengthening of the protection of the citizens' housing rights is manifested particularly strikingly in instances of the cancelation of a tenancy contract. The draft code reproduces the provisions of the Fundamentals of Housing Legislation regulating the grounds and procedure of the eviction of citizens from living accommodations which they occupy. The general principle according to which the eviction of citizens is permitted only on the grounds established by the law and can be effected in the legal process is enshrined primarily. The administrative eviction with the sanction of the prosecutor is permitted only of persons who have occupied living accommodations arbitrarily or are residing in houses in danger of collapse. Thus as distinct from the legislation in force earlier, the draft code sharply limits instances of administrative eviction.

The bill also enshrines the fundamentally important rule in accordance with which citizens evicted from living accommodations are allocated other living accommodations. Persons are evicted without the allocation of other accommodations who have occupied the accommodations arbitrarily, who systematically destroy or damage the accommodations or use them for purposes other than intended or who by systematically violating the rules of socialist community life make it impossible for others to live with them in the same apartment or same house, if the measures of warning and public influence which have been adopted prove fruitless.

Comrade Deputies!

In the solution of the housing problem here in the republic, as in the country as a whole, importance is assigned the housing-construction cooperatives. The proportion of cooperative housing in the all-state plans of housing construction increases from year to year. This is concrete implementation of the constitutional guarantee of the state's assistance to cooperative housing construction, which is a means of securing the citizens' right to living quarters. The draft emphasizes that the state renders the housing-construction cooperatives assistance in the maintenance and repair of the houses belonging to them.

The draft Housing Code pays considerable attention to the settlement of questions concerning the activity of the housing-construction cooperatives. A number of articles of the draft is devoted to the procedure of the registration of citizens wishing to join a housing-construction cooperative and the terms of admittance to the cooperatives and the procedure of their organization and activity.

A considerable place in the republic's total housing is occupied by individual housing consisting of houses belonging to the citizens enjoying status of private owners. In rural localities this is the predominant form of satisfaction of the citizens' housing requirements. Measures to improve social-everyday living conditions in the countryside are an integral part of the Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. The plenum determined as an area of the social transformation of the countryside the intensive development of individual and cooperative housing construction and outlined quotas with respect to the construction and commissioning of houses.

Shortcomings in individual and cooperative housing construction in the countryside in our republic were pointed out at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum held this June. Individual housing construction, by way of which over 8,000 families improve their housing conditions annually, is being held back mainly owing to the serious shortage of building materials. While fulfilling the plans for the production of the main types of building materials enterprises of the AzSSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry fell more than 2 million stone blocks, more than 1 million standard bricks and more than 27,000 tons of cement short in supplies to trading organizations for the sale to the population in 1981 and the first quarter of this year. The plans for supplies of lime, roofing tile and window glass were also unfulfilled.

In connection with the new tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum the local soviets must embark more assertively on the development of individual and cooperative housing construction in the countryside. The new housing legislation will play an important part in the accomplishment of the said tasks.

Section V of the draft code, which determines liability for the improper use of housing and other violations of housing legislation and also the procedure of compensation for damage caused the housing, will be very important in strengthening legality in the sphere of housing relationships. It is emphasized here that persons guilty of violating the procedure of the registration of citizens in need of an improvement in housing conditions, removal from the register and the allocation to citizens of living accommodations, violation of the rules of the maintenance of apartment houses, living accommodations and engineering installations and their negligent upkeep are criminally, administrative or otherwise liable in accordance with USSR and AzSSR legislation. The provisions contained in the said section will undoubtedly contribute to protection of the citizens' housing rights and the efficient use of the republic's housing and will increase liability for violations of housing legislation.

Comrade Deputies! The bill submitted for your perusal again proves that concern for man and an improvement in all his living conditions, including housing conditions, is a law of the life of the socialist society. At the behest of the commissions I propose ratification of the draft AzSSR Housing Code with regard for the amendments and suggestions reflected in the text of the draft which has been distributed to you. It is also proposed that the

draft AzSSR Supreme Soviet decree on the development of the housing industry and an improvement in the use and preservation of housing in the AzSSR be approved.

The republic Supreme Soviet's adoption of these instruments will be striking new testimony to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for a further rise in the people's well-being and the consistent accomplishment of the task of satisfaction of the working people's housing requirements (applause).

Housing Decree

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Having studied the question of the development of the housing industry and an improvement in the use and preservation of housing in the AzSSR, the AzSSR Supreme Soviet observes that in execution of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, big measures have been implemented in the republic in recent years with respect to the development of housing construction, an improvement in the maintenance of housing and a strengthening of the housing industry's material base. A wide-ranging program of a further upsurge in the people's well-being and an improvement in the working people's housing conditions is being implemented successfully.

Thanks to the great deal of organizing and political work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, houses with an overall area of 14 million square meters or 40 percent of all housing built in the last 50 years were built in the last decade alone in the republic. In the 11th Five-Year Plan it is intended to build and commission houses with an overall area of over 9 million square meters, which will be 1.4 times more than were commissioned in the 10th Five-Year Plan. There has been a marked change in the appearance of the cities and villages, and the level of their provision with amenities has risen.

Housing currently constitutes almost one-sixth of the republic's total fixed capital, and concern for its preservation and efficient use is a matter for all the people.

The republic soviets and ministries and departments are performing a considerable amount of work to strengthen the material-technical base of the housing industry and improve the repair and maintenance of housing.

A big role in the preservation of housing and the regulation of the legal relationships of the housing authorities and the citizens has been performed by the Fundamentals of Housing Legislation of the USSR and the union republics adopted by the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session.

At the same time fulfillment of the tasks for a further improvement in the population's housing conditions set by the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses requires the removal of existing shortcomings in

the development of the housing industry, the allocation of housing and the use and preservation of available housing.

Certain ministries, departments and local soviet ispolkoms are allowing serious shortcomings to develop in housing construction. There was a slackening of the pace of housing construction by the AzSSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction, the Glavazmeliovodstroy and, particularly, the Glavbakstroy in the first 6 months of 1982.

New types of building structures and components and progressive forms of labor organization are not being introduced quickly enough. Houses which have been commissioned are frequently not occupied for a long time owing to work left undone and defects allowed to appear in the construction period.

Many ministries, departments, housing authorities and local soviet ispolkoms are failing to provide for proper maintenance of the housing, are not adopting the measures needed for its preservation and are not assimilating in full the resources allocated for major repairs to apartment houses. The soviets do not always exercise supervision of the state of official apartment houses and houses belonging to housing-construction cooperatives and also citizens enjoying the status of private owners. The transfer of official housing to the local soviets is dragging on.

The material-technical base of the housing and repair-construction organizations needs to be reinforced. Engineering installations and sanitary engineering is not repaired in good time, the emergency services are operating unsatisfactorily and there are interruptions in heat and water supply.

Competitive reviews pertaining to an improvement in the preservation of apartment houses and yard and street improvement with the participation of the public are not conducted.

The public health authorities are not exercising effective supervision of the housing authorities' and the population's strict observance of sanitary-hygiene and anti-epidemic standards and rules.

The AzSSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry annually fails to fulfill the supply plans and the AzSSR Gosstab and Azeritifikat fail to fulfill the plans for the sale to the population of construction materials, which is negatively reflected in the fulfillment of work on individual housing construction and major repairs to apartments.

Enterprises of the AzSSR Ministry of Local Industry are not producing sufficient building materials from local raw material resources.

For the purpose of the successful fulfillment of the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress of an improvement in Soviet people's housing conditions, further development of the housing industry, the efficient maintenance and preservation of housing and its increased provision with amenities the AzSSR Supreme Soviet decrees that:

1. AzSSR ministries, state committees and departments, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms:

will cater for the timely fulfillment of the plans for the construction and commissioning of housing and an increase in the quality of construction and installation and will prevent the presentation and acceptance for use of newly built and thoroughly renovated houses with work left undone and defects;

will extensively introduce progressive forms of labor organization and new types of building structures and components; and

will accelerate the transfer of official houses to the jurisdiction of the local soviets.

2. Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum on implementation of the program of the social transformation of the countryside:

the AzSSR Gosplan, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the AzSSR State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and the local soviet ispolkoms will adopt measures for the organization and utmost development of the housing-construction cooperatives in rural localities;

the AzSSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the AzSSR State Committee for Material-Technical Supply and the Azerittifak Board will provide for the fulfillment of plans for the supply and sale to the population of building materials to assist the population in the construction and major repair of houses and farm buildings;

the AzSSR Ministry of Local Industry will provide for an expansion of the production of building materials from local raw material resources; and

the AzSSR Ministry of Consumer Services will implement measures for an expansion of the volume of housing-repair services rendered the population.

3. The AzSSR ispolkoms, ministries, state committees, departments and enterprises:

will adopt measures for an improvement in the maintenance and preservation of departmental housing and a further strengthening of the material-technical and production base of the housing and repair-construction organizations;

will provide for fulfillment of the quotas for major repairs to houses and the efficient use of the material and financial resources allocated for maintenance and repair needs;

will improve the work of the organizations servicing the apartment buildings' engineering installations and supply line and emergency services;

will develop more extensively socialist competition between housing precincts for the model upkeep of the houses, yards and streets, disseminate the positive

experience of their work, conduct reviews of the upkeep of the houses and their preparation for winter and enlist the public more extensively in this work; and

will ensure the unswerving observance of socialist legality, extensive publicity and the participation of the public in the solution of questions connected with the allocation of housing.

4. The AzSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services will improve the work of the housing and municipal authorities on streamlining the system of housing maintenance and rendering the enterprises and organizations, housing-construction cooperatives and also the owners of individual homes the maximum assistance in housing maintenance.

5. The AzSSR Ministry of Health and its local authorities will step up supervision of the housing-municipal organizations' and the public's observance of sanitary-hygiene and anti-epidemic practices in the home, yard and in the street. And improve disinfection measures.

6. The AzSSR soviets:

will make fuller use of their powers with respect to supervising the proper condition and correct maintenance of housing on their territory; and will stimulate the activity of the permanent commissions, deputy groups and deputies in the elective bodies and also the public's amateur work bodies in the preservation of housing and citizens' and officials' increased responsibility for fulfillment of the requirements of housing legislation.

7. The AzSSR Council of Ministers:

will step up supervision of the activity of the AzSSR ministries, state committees, departments and local soviet ispolkoms in ensuring fulfillment of the plans of housing construction, the development of the housing industry, a streamlining of the management of this industry and an improvement in maintenance and repair of housing; and

will examine the proposals and observations of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet commissions and deputies expressed at this session and adopt the appropriate decisions in respect of them.

K. Khalilov, chairman of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

R. Kaziyeva, secretary of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Baku, 8 July 1982.

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CSO: 1830/445

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CONFERENCE ON SOVIET OF PEOPLES' DEPUTIES

Information Report

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Informational report: "Republic Conference of Soviet Workers"]

[Text] The Soviets of People's Deputies have been called upon to make a considerable contribution to the resolution of the food problem -- the central task of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. Guided by the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions evolving from the report made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, they must, with the maximum effectiveness, use their authorized powers in administering agriculture and the other branches of the agroindustrial complex and must constantly improve their activities. In this regard, as was emphasized by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the responsibility borne by the Soviets at all levels is increasing seriously and the sphere of the tasks confronting them is broadening.

Those problems were in the center of attention of the participants of the Republic Conference of Soviet Workers, which was convoked by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The conference was held in the F. E. Dzerzhinskiy Club. It discussed the tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies of Azerbaijan SSR in executing the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with regard to questions of implementing the Food Program.

A report was given at the conference by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev.

Participants in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, I. A. Mamedov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov, K. A. Khalilov, B. S. Kevorkov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, D. M. Muslim-zade, K. N. Ragimov, L. Kh. Rasulova, and G. Sh. Efendiyev.

Aliyev Speech

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Jul 82 pp 1-3

[Report: "Combat Tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies: Speech by Comrade G. A. Aliyev"]

[Excerpts] Comrades! Under conditions of developed socialist society, the role of the Soviets of People's Deputies -- key links in the state agencies, which guarantee the practical carrying out, in the outlying areas, of the policy of the party and the state -- is growing more and more.

And that is completely natural, because it is precisely the Soviets which, in conformity with the Constitution, personify the unity of the territorial and branch administration. On the other hand the Soviets are responsible both for the development of the economy and for the resolution of social questions, for improving the quality of the services provided to the people. And the more mature our socialist society becomes, the better and the more comprehensively all these problems must be resolved.

During the past year the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special decree, entitled "The Further Increase in the Role of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Construction." The decrees adopted by the party and the government, and the legislative acts dealing with the rural, settlement, city, and rayon Soviets, and with the status of the deputies, are important landmarks in state construction. They clearly defined the rights and duties of the deputies, as well as the obligations of state and social agencies with regard to them. Armed with a concrete program of actions, the Soviets have begun to resolve more successfully the problems linked with the development of the economy in the oblasts, cities, and rayons; with increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of work; and with improving the social and everyday living conditions of the workers. The main thing that currently differentiates the activity of the Soviets is the increase in their organizing role, the combination of mass-organizational work with the resolution of the concrete tasks of economic and cultural construction.

The elections to local Soviets of People's Deputies which were held on 20 June reconfirmed the truly national, profoundly democratic nature of our Soviets, their daily close bond with the broad masses of the people. Participating in

the election were 99.99 percent of the total number of voters. The number of persons who were elected deputies of the local Soviets came to 50,799. Among them, 43.4 percent are workers; 23.6 percent are kolkhoz members; 48.1 percent are women, 56.6 percent are non-party members; 33.4 percent are young people under the age of 30; and 53.6 percent were not deputies of local Soviets during the last convocation.

The increased role of the Soviets in the life of our society, the carrying out of the tasks that have been advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, persistently demand the further improvement of all the mass-organizational work by the local agencies of authority. The chief thing that today must distinguish the activities of the Soviets, their executive committees, is the taking of all steps to develop the activity rate of the deputies, the precise interaction of all their links, the skillful combination of mass-organizational work with the resolution of the specific matters in economic, social, and cultural construction.

It is precisely for that reason that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan deemed it necessary to convoke today's conference with the administrators of the oblast, city, and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, to which the administrators of ministries and departments, and responsible workers in the republic's party and Soviet agencies have been invited. We have gathered so that, in a work atmosphere, we can discuss the large and complicated tasks that are confronting us and the current jobs, and can put into concrete form the role and place of the Soviets of People's Deputies in resolving them, and express certain desires and recommendations.

In implementing the economic strategy for the development of our society, it is proposed that all links of the Soviet political system take part, and, of course, primarily the Soviets of People's Deputies. One can state without exaggeration, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev commented at the session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, that they bear the responsibility for a very large share of the work in implementing the program that has been set down by the party. At the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan we spoke about the tasks that are confronting the Soviets in the light of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. But today I would like to dwell on these questions in somewhat more detail and more concretely.

As was noted at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the chief link in the administration of agriculture and the branches of the agroindustrial complex that are linked with it will be the Soviets in the agroindustrial associations. They will be created in Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, in the cities of Yevlakh, Lenkoran', and Shcheki, and in all the rural rayons in the republic. The chairmen of the Soviets in these associations, in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "Improving the Administration of Agriculture and Other Branches of the Agroindustrial Complex," are the first deputy chairmen of the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies. In our republic, 63 positions are being created for first deputy chairmen of Soviets. We have adopted a decision to form Soviets of agroindustrial associations in the autumn, after the completion of the basic agricultural operations. But it is necessary right now to extend the preparation for this in order to carry out this work in complete conformity with the requirements of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time the task of the Soviets is to prepare well for the skillful directing of the work performed by the Soviets of the agroindustrial associations, to take under supervision their activities in the development of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex. Thus, there has been a serious increase in the responsibility borne by the Soviets at all levels, and an expansion of the scope of the tasks confronting them with regard to the fulfillment of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

If one speaks of the specific tasks of the Soviets and our entire work at this stage, the chief thing consists -- and I have in mind the rural localities -- in assuring that, in the light of the decisions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the efforts of the Soviets of People's Deputies are directed at assuring a buildup of production of agricultural output and the fulfillment and overfulfillment, by every sovkhoz, by every kolkhoz, of the plans and socialist pledges. The basic emphasis must be made on the intensification of agricultural production. The ways to achieve this goal are, first of all, the increase in the harvest yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry. These form the basis of the indicators that have been included in our republic's Food Program for increasing the production of grain crops, grapes, vegetables, melon crops, fruits, potatoes, and products of animal husbandry. It is necessary to strive for the further increase in the return provided by every hectare; to improve selection work and seed management, the efficiency of vegetable husbandry, and the fertility of the soil; and to make the most efficient use of the land, water, and material-technical resources. It was precisely this approach that enabled us, during the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans, to achieve record-breaking harvest. And the task today consists in maintaining these rates, while implementing the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and in striving for new successes in agricultural production and in the development of the entire agroindustrial complex.

At today's conference I would like also to dwell upon our current matters in agriculture. In principle, they are proceeding successfully in the republic. True, during the spring we had a large number of weather difficulties that complicated the conducting of agricultural operations and that caused considerable losses in agriculture. But one can say with a sense of satisfaction that the rural workers, the rayon's party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies, met those difficulties with a high spirit of organization and skill. And so the work is currently being carried out at a level which enables us to hope for record-breaking results in the production and procurement of all the agricultural products.

The harvesting of grain crops, basically speaking, is proceeding rather well. Although, by virtue of objective factors -- heavy rains and heavy hail damage to crops which are still continuing in certain rayons of the republic -- the fulfillment of the originally prepared schedules for the harvesting campaign is not being assured. A large number of rayons are lagging behind the stipulated rates, but, taking into consideration the objective difficulties, we at the same time cannot fail to note also the existence of shortcomings in the organization of this important campaign.

The quality of output, in this instance grain, is of exceptionally great importance. I would like to give prior warning about the need for the correct determination of

grain-fodder balance in order to use effectively and purposefully all the grain that has been obtained by this labor. I devote special attention to this because in past years we also had a rather large number of shortcomings in these matters.

As for vegetable production, the questions that come to the forefront are those involving the further increase in the rates of procurement of vegetable-garden produce, and the more complete providing of that produce to the city residents. Unfortunately, we continue to see a situation in which, with an abundant harvest, there still is a lag in the fulfillment of the plan for shipments of vegetables to the republic market. Naturally, one cannot consider this to be normal. Special attention should be devoted to the quality of the vegetables being procured. I shall not dwell in detail on the tasks that were mentioned at the recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. I will, however, comment that last year we unfortunately had a considerable amount of vegetables -- and especially those that were sent to the nationwide fund -- that proved to be substandard, and a large amount of the produce had to be rejected. Comrades, this will not do at all. We shall not reconcile ourselves to such situations. I would like for the administrators of the Soviets of People's Deputies to give first-priority attention to these questions.

The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has noted the conducting within the next few days of zonal conferences in two cotton-growing and two grape-growing rayons. The participants in those conferences will include, in addition to representatives of the rayons engaging in the raising of cotton and grapes, administrators in the other rayons, according to their respective zones. At the conferences we have in mind the concrete consideration of the rate of operations in the field of cotton-growing, grape-growing, and other branches of agriculture.

At the same time the natural calamities which occurred also caused a large amount of damage in a number of other spheres of life in rural areas. A large number of individual homes and public buildings and roads were destroyed. For each rayon that has suffered from the natural calamities, timely steps were taken and help was rendered. A special decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the AzSSR Council of Ministers that was adopted a short time ago was also directed at this. However, natural calamities, as you know, kept recurring. Currently the Central Committee and the Council of Ministries are preparing new recommendations for rendering additional assistance to the appropriate rayons. For each such instance, I repeat, we have taken and shall continue to take all the necessary steps. In this regard also an important role belongs to the local Soviets, which have been called upon to achieve a considerable increase in the activity rate of their work. That is, using the assistance rendered by the republic, they must at the same time make the effective use of all the available internal reserves and opportunities for assuring the fastest elimination of the consequences of the natural calamities. This pertains in particular to those places where housing, roads, and water-supply and electrical-transmission systems have suffered. Today this is one of the most important tasks that are posed for the rayon, settlement, and rural Soviets, the resolution of which will require them to apply their maximum efforts.

The entire complex of capital construction requires the careful attention of the Soviets, especially in the rural areas, as well as the construction of enterprises in the agroindustrial complex. This is a direct duty of the Soviets, a very important task of theirs. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan large amounts of money have been allocated for the development of the agroindustrial complex in the republic, and it is planned to build many new large-scale projects. The task consists not only in guaranteeing the prompt activation of these funds, but also the achieving of high quality in construction.

During the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans a large number of animal-husbandry complexes, poultry factories, land-reclamation and water-management structures, wine plants, warehouses for the storage of mineral fertilizers, etc. were built in our republic. However, in the construction of projects for the agroindustrial complex, large amounts of state money have remained underused, and the deadlines for activating a number of production capacities have not been met. Unfortunately, some of the projects in the agroindustrial complex are being built with low quality, are being activated with considerable amounts of work uncompleted, and with incompletely furnished operational equipment, as a result of which they are operating not at their full capacity.

There are not infrequent instances when, in order to carry out construction, plots of land are allocated which are not very suitable, that are remote from sources of water supply and electrical energy, and from populated points and main highways, thus hindering the providing of the projects with engineering networks, making additional expenditures necessary, and considerably increasing the transportation expenses.

So it is here, comrades, that we see large miscalculations and shortcomings in the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies. We have a large number of facts that confirm this idea. Because this is how it happens. A particular project in agriculture is built, and is activated on an unsuitable location or at a great distance from an inhabited point. And in response to the question, "Why did that happen?", one invariably hears, "We don't even know who selected that location, for what reasons, etc."

Inasmuch as the Soviets of People's Deputies engage in the assignment of plots of land, your task lies in approaching that matter in the most serious manner, with a sense of high responsibility, taking into consideration today's needs and, of course, the future prospects for the development of each region, each individual rayon or farm. It is necessary to set aside for the construction of production projects primarily the plots which in principle are not very suitable, or which are completely unsuitable, for the growing of agricultural crops. This is very important, comrades. The amount of land resources that we have is not too large, and with every passing year the opportunities in this respect are reduced. Therefore the efficient use of even a small piece of land is the question of questions both today and for the future generations of workers in our republic, and our entire nation.

That is why you are obliged to guard carefully those areas of land that may prove to be useful for agricultural production, and to prevent the construction on them of any industrial, agricultural, or other structures. The Soviets of

People's Deputies and the chairmen of their executive committees must be the most self-interested administrative levels in this matter and must firmly defend the state interests and the interests of the nation.

Of course, all this requires considerable efforts and painstaking work. Every Soviet should have a precise map of the rayon with a differentiated analysis of where construction is required, what is required, and when, and what piece of land today or in the future can be used for a particular purpose.

However, one should not get the idea that production projects should be placed just anywhere. In those instances, many problems arise subsequently. It is necessary to carry out additional operations, to remodel or even to transfer the project to another place. That is what happened, for example, in Kakhskiy and a number of other rayons. That is why we again are directing attention to the fact that the Soviets must resolve the questions of planning and constructing projects in the agroindustrial complex and all production enterprises, as well as their placement on the territory that is under their jurisdiction, with the highest sense of responsibility.

Proper steps are not being taken to expand the subsidiary farms at enterprises that are subordinate to Minpishcheprom, Minlegprom, Minpromstroy, Minneftekhimprom, and a number of others. That was also mentioned at the Plenum of the Central Committee of Azerbaijan, but I am mentioning it again.

One of the reasons for this situation is the insufficient rate of activity in the resolution of these questions on the part of the administrators of the ministries and departments themselves, and not infrequently it is simply their lack of desire to engage in them. But the chief thing is that the executive committees have not become the coordinating centers in this work. They, unfortunately, have been extremely slow in resolving the questions of assigning plots of land and the providing of fodders to the farms. They have not been directing the efforts and means of all the enterprises and organizations toward the construction of modern, highly mechanized complexes.

The Soviets of People's Deputies must resolve in a timely manner all the questions that arise, must determine the correct development of the subsidiary farms, must orient them toward meat production, disseminate the best experience, and involve specialists and pensioners in that work.

As I have already said, much will have to be done by the local Soviets for the further development of the citizens' personal plots. This pertains basically to the rural population. In our republic almost every rural inhabitant has a personal plot. The percentage of agricultural output coming from individual farms to supply the republic's workers is rather large. But nevertheless we feel that as a whole their potential capabilities are still being used unsatisfactorily.

Problems of developing the personal plots were discussed at the Plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan which were held in March and June 1982. But today we would like to sharpen the attention to that question once again. We pose that question in this way: every peasant household, every family living in rural localities, must have its own livestock. And it is mandatory that every rural household has a cow. Of course, it is also necessary to raise goats and sheep, and poultry.

Of course, in order for the peasant to maintain his own livestock and receive a good return on it, it is necessary to create all the necessary conditions for him. We have in mind the allocation of the appropriate agricultural areas for the pasturing of the livestock, the satisfying of the needs for combined fodders, and the rendering of other kinds of assistance. All this, understandably, must be carried out at no detriment to the interests of the socialized economy. In no instance can one permit the instances that still occur, in which fodders are stolen from kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the purpose of maintaining the livestock.

Another trend in the activities of the Soviets with regard to the development of the personal plots is the effective use of the personal plots of citizens residing in rural localities for the growing of fruits and vegetables. It must be said that in this respect the republic has favorable opportunities at its disposal, and they must be used to the maximum extent. There is a rather large amount of land that has been assigned to the rural citizens for use as private plots, but the output that we have been receiving from that land has been obviously insufficient.

The Soviets have been called upon to establish the proper supervision, and to be concerned that all this land is used with the proper effectiveness. It is necessary to help the rural inhabitants in the resolution of the question as to which crops should be grown on the plot. The Soviet workers must be interested in seeing what the rural inhabitant is growing on his plot, what he is selling to the state, and the extent of activity with which he is participating in the laying in of supplies of output for the purpose of supplying the public.

It is important for the surplus produce grown by the citizens, in addition to being turned over to procurement offices, to be sold also at the kolkhoz markets in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, and other large-scale industrial cities in the republic. That question was recently discussed at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The Central Committee's commission on questions of trade is currently developing additional steps to improve the activities of the kolkhoz markets. Here too the intensification of the link that the kolkhoz markets in Baku and the others cities of the republic have with the local Soviets of People's Deputies for the purpose of guaranteeing regular deliveries of surplus produce from the citizens' private plots is a very important task. And you must engage in its resolution in the most serious manner.

The organizing of a decisive struggle against speculation in agricultural products is a very important duty of the people's deputies. Unfortunately, it frequently happens that the speculators take advantage of the patronage and cooperation of the rural and settlement Soviets.

In the resolution of housing construction, much is being done in our republic. Our cities and villages are being transformed before our very eyes, and workers' settlements are being provided with all the amenities. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, it is planned to construct in rural localities housing with an area of 2,473,200 squaremeters, including 2,165,000 square meters with funds from the public and the housing-construction cooperatives, and 48,000 square meters from kolkhoz funds. Preschool institutions to accommodate 11,340 children will be

activated, as well as clubs and houses of culture for 18,800 persons and schools for 70,420 children.

However, it must be stated that all this is extremely little for the complete implementation of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to the socioeconomic development of rural areas. Therefore all of us, but primarily the Soviets of People's Deputies, must do the maximum to assure not only the fulfillment of the plans for the socioeconomic development of the rural areas, but the considerable overfulfillment of them.

Unfortunately, during previous years the situation in this area did not develop in that way. Considerable amounts of money that were allocated for the social and cultural development of rural localities were underused annually, and the corresponding assignments were not fulfilled.

Your direct task, comrades, is to direct the activity of the Soviets in such a way that they engage actively in questions of improving the living conditions of the rural workers. It is necessary to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the program that has been planned by the party for the social development of the rural areas.

One of the chief tasks of the Soviets is the concern for providing the workers with housing. However, in this regard there have been many serious shortcomings. During the past half-year, for the republic as a whole, the plan for the activation of housing was fulfilled by only 65 percent, which constitutes 62 percent of the level that was achieved last year. Is that really admissible? To a large degree that occurred because of serious miscalculations and shortcomings in the activities of the Soviets, the duty of which is to carry out a fundamental reorganization of their work in the area of housing construction.

The Soviets, both in the city and in the rural areas, are the chief agencies for the distribution of housing and the efficient use of the housing fund. Unfortunately, here there one still sees a large number of shortcomings. One continues to observe, during the assignment of apartments, all kinds of abuses by officials, including workers in the local Soviets and housing agencies. Abuses and various machinations during the exchange of housing have been revealed in Baku.

The Soviets of People's Deputies will have to do a lot to improve the organization of services provided to the public, and to carry out supervision of the activities of the enterprises of trade, public services, public health, and urban and interrayon transportation. One continues to observe many shortcomings in this area, primarily as a result of the insufficient amount of attention that the local Soviets devote to this important sphere.

For reasons attributable to the rayon executive committees, museums of local history have not yet been created in many rayons. The decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan assigned the task, within the next two years, of organizing museums of local history in all the rayons in the republic. Wherever they have been created by the efforts of the party organizations, with the active participation of the Soviets, the workers feel a sense of deep satisfaction.

The Soviets of People's Deputies have been called upon to devote special attention to the development of public education in rural localities and to the construction of schools. The republic's population, especially the rural population, is growing at high rates. Consequently, there arises the need to increase the number of new school buildings and to increase the effectiveness of the entire system of public education. The Soviets have been called upon not only to monitor the activities of the public education sectors and the entire body of students, but also to render the necessary assistance to them. This pertains especially to the creation of good everyday living conditions for the young teachers who are being sent to rural rayons. This is a very important factor in their subsequent assignment permanently in the outlying areas. The proper attention should be directed to teachers of the Russian language who are being sent to the rayons, basically from Baku, in order to provide better conditions for the study of the language of communications among the many nations and nationalities of our country.

A very important task for the Soviets of People's Deputies is the development of physical culture and sports as a whole, and especially in rural localities.

The fulfillment of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Food Program necessitates the intensification of the work of personnel selection and training, especially for the agroindustrial complex. A special decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which was approved by the May Plenum of the Central Committee, is devoted to this question. The Soviets of People's Deputies must take active part in executing that decree.

You must also see as one of your tasks the creation of the maximum conditions for the fruitful activities of the young specialists who are arriving in rural localities for the purpose of working in the agroindustrial complex. You are obliged to take the proper concern for organizing their living and working conditions, for providing them with housing so that the largest possible number of specialists can be assigned to various branches of the agroindustrial complex.

I would also like to dwell on such an important question as the Soviets' work style and methods, primarily on the part of the administrative personnel. The executive committees today are headed, for the most part, by efficient, well-trained, devoted workers who are able to direct the activities of the Soviets toward the successful resolution of the socioeconomic tasks. However, we still observe instances when individual administrators of Soviets take an irresponsible attitude toward the duties that have been assigned to them, abuse their official position, pander to individuals of doubtful reputation, behave immodestly, and commit outrages in their everyday life. This has been mentioned repeatedly at Plenums of the Central Committee and sessions of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and at republic conferences of party and economic activists.

The task lies in increasing the role and responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies as a whole, and primarily of their administrators. This is an overall task, the resolution of which requires hard work by the party organizations and the oblast, city, and rayon party committees. But at the same time the Soviets themselves, and their administrators, are required to be concerned about the

authority of these very important agencies of our state, and about their high prestige. All this can be achieved only by impeccable and selfless work, by well-principled, moral purity, by worthy behavior. The chairmen of the executive committees, both in the city and in the rural areas, have been granted large rights and opportunities, which they must use exclusively in the interests of the nation, the state, and our society as a whole.

Wherever these unshakable principles are not observed, one sees violations of legality, and this causes considerable political and psychological damage and leads to a loss of authority in the agencies of local power. It is your primary duty, comrades, to be constantly at the height of the situation, and to be guided strictly by the requirements of the Communist Party and the Constitution with regard to the successful resolution of all the tasks confronting you.

An important task of the rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies is the carrying out of guidance and the rendering of assistance to worker-settlement and rural Soviets, the network of which is great in our republic. Unfortunately, there are a lot of shortcomings in their activities. The settlement and rural Soviets do not always execute their functions properly, and do not use all the opportunities for developing the national economy or resolving the social and cultural questions.

Instances of squatting caused our justified indignation. They have also occurred in rural rayons in the past. Last year that question was discussed at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and the AzSSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision that legalized, to a definite degree, and left to the citizens those sectors of land which actually had been at their disposal. Other steps were also taken to systematize the use of the land, and we felt that that had resolved the problem.

However, yesterday I received a statement that mentions the opposite situation. And so, summing up this data at today's conference, I would like to hope that the Council of Ministers will analyze the incidents of squatting and will bring to strict accountability the appropriate Soviet workers who have been authorizing such things. We must completely eliminate instances of squatting on state or kolkhoz land. And whoever is guilty of that will suffer the strictest party and administrative punishment.

I would like to say a few words about the tasks of the local Soviets in organizing the planning of the rural localities, including the tasks in developing the construction of individual housing. First of all, in each rayon it is necessary to have general plans for the rayon centers, as well as the villages and settlements. Obviously, this is no easy matter, and it is impossible to carry it out within a short period of time. But the administrators of the Soviets of People's Deputies, with the aid of AzSSR Gosstroy and, of course, the party agencies in the rayons, are obliged to engage in this question in the most active manner. It would seem that the necessary steps must also be carried out by the Council of Ministers, which should establish monitoring over the rate of execution of that work and render the appropriate assistance. The lack of these plans is one of the reasons for the chaotic management of construction. And yet life goes on, the cultural and social level of the nation rises, and it is becoming increasingly urgent to carry out efficient planning for inhabited points at a high architectural level.

Individual construction is being carried out intensively in rural areas. We must stimulate that process. At the same time this requires strict monitoring and aid on the part of the local Soviets. A large amount of attention must be paid to the development of standard plans for individual homes, taking into consideration the various natural and climatic conditions in the regions of the republic. It is necessary to have such plans for every zone, and rayon, with those plans having been developed in conformity with modern requirements of architecture and esthetics.

This is a very important question, comrades. On the one hand, we shall strive for the appropriate architectural composition when planning the rural localities, both today and in the future prospect. On the other hand, this will become a hindrance to abuses when erecting individual homes. The standard plans, at the same time, must correspond also to such a factor as the existence of a large number of families with many children.

It is the duty of the Soviets of People's Deputies to render effective assistance to the rural inhabitants in the construction of individual housing. On the other hand, they must wage a decisive struggle against any violations of housing legislation, any excesses, and any instances of pilfering of building materials. An important role is played by the creation of rural housing-construction coöperatives, the importance of which, unfortunately, is not yet being explained properly. And yet the coöperatives are a good basis for increasing housing construction in the rural areas, and this corresponds in full measure to the social policy of the party and to the requirements of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Everything is not proceeding satisfactorily with the gasification of the rural localities. We have a high percentage of gasification in the republic, but it is basically with the use of compressed gas, while the network of gas supply is being developed poorly.

And, finally, one more very important task of the Soviets is the protection of nature and the environment. This is something which, in rural localities, is of special importance. Whereas in the city this is a matter of not polluting the air or in Baku not polluting the Caspian Sea, in rural localities it is a matter of the efficient use of the land and water resources, the saving of the forests, and the protection of remarkable areas of nature.

What goals are followed when cutting down forests? On the one hand, forests are used as fuel. On the other hand, the areas are cleared for the construction of agricultural structures, the creation of new areas for agricultural cultivation, and the production of various lumber products. An end must be put to this irresponsible attitude toward forests, and the Soviets of People's Deputies are obliged to express their weighty word in this matter.

Comrades! The sessions of the Soviets are of very great importance for the successful activity of those Soviets. In 1981, for all the local Soviets in the republic, 8215 sessions were convoked, which considered 16,995 questions, with 40,117 deputies making statements during the debate, and introducing 2326 inquiries. However, certain executive committees have failed to meet the requirements for the periodicity of convoking the sessions, have conducted them with a low activity rate among the deputies, and have not always involved the permanent commissions and

activists in preparing the questions. The sessions continue to listen infrequently to oral informational reports given by the executive committees on the fulfillment of the previously adopted decisions, the mandates of the voters, or the proposals and critical comments of the deputies. The decisions made are not always concrete ones, and not infrequently they do not define the effective ways or means to achieve the goals that have been set.

The Soviets and their agencies must adhere strictly to the deadlines for the convoking of the sessions, must intensify the publicity concerning their work, and must keep in mind that the Soviet sessions must be conducted not for the purpose of providing a formal or ceremonial approval of the measures that have been planned, but, rather, for the efficient discussion and resolution of vitally important questions of economic and cultural life. The regular convoking of sessions, the careful preparation for them, as well as the creation of conditions under which the deputies can thoroughly and efficiently discuss the vitally important questions of production, everyday life, and culture, enables the Soviets to make more complete use of their increased rights, and the deputies to fulfill their duty better.

It is the duty of the Soviets, their executive committees, the enterprises, and economic organizations to generalize promptly all the valuable recommendations and wishes that have been expressed during the course of the recent electoral campaign, and to develop specific measures to fulfill them. The executive committees must construct their work in such a way that those who have been elected by the people operate more actively, remain constantly informed about the tasks that are linked with the execution of the voters' mandates, and strive to resolve them in a planned manner.

Of great importance in the work of the Soviets are the letters and statements sent in by the citizens, and the study of the public's inquiries. Without a doubt, much has been done in this regard. However, one does not observe the proper order. Individual executive committees continue to underestimate the importance of this matter. As was indicated by the discussion at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan of the work performed by the Masallinskiy and Neftechalinskiy Rayon executive committees with the letters and statements sent in by the workers, the administrators of those executive committees have not been working constantly or thoroughly with those letters and statements from the citizens, but have been transferring that work to subordinates. There was no precise system there, and there was a lack of supervision and demandingness. The same situation prevails in the executive committees of Ismailinskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Il'ichevskiy, Yardymlinskiy, and other rayons.

Work with letters should be viewed as a real manifestation of socialist democracy. It is necessary to require all officials to resolve thoroughly and promptly the questions and problems raised in them. An attentive attitude toward the workers' letters must be shown in every executive committee, at every enterprise, and in every institution. Their administrators are required to participate personally in the consideration of the workers' statements and complaints. The deputies and Soviet activists must be involved in this work on a broad scale.

I would like to direct your attention to the consistent implementation of the Leninist principle to the effect that the deputies must submit reports to and must be

under the supervision of the people. Last year more than 10 percent of the deputies to local Soviets reported only once concerning their activities in the electoral districts. That is extremely inadequate, because the nation judges a deputy on the basis of how he implements in a practical manner the policy of the party and the state. Last year 300 sections and administrations of executive committees failed to give reports at Soviet sessions. That number represents one-third of the total number.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan expresses its conviction that the republic's Soviets of People's Deputies will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges of the jubilee year and the entire Eleventh Five-Year Plan in the name of the further flourishing of Soviet Azerbaijan and our beloved socialist Motherland.

(The report by Comrade G. A. Aliyev was listened to with a large amount of attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

5075

CSO: 1830/449

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN OBKOM FIRST SECRETARIES ATTEND CONFERENCE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Conference at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian CP CC held a conference with first secretaries of party oblast committees to consider aspects of the further intensification of organizational-party and ideological work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian CP, and organize the implementation of the tasks ensuing from the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and Measures to Implement It," as well as from the decision of the June (1982) Plenum of the Ukrainian CP CC.

The conference participants listened to V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP CC.

At the conference it was stressed that the nature and directions of all organizing and mass-political work of the party organizations during the coming period will be mainly subordinated to the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU which embody the steadfast course of the CPSU toward raising the living standards of the Soviet people.

In concentrating effort on the ideological assurance of the Food Program approved by the CC CPSU Plenum, special attention should be devoted to the promotion and practical dissemination of advanced knowhow and valuable initiatives, the strengthening of labor discipline, the rational utilization of the production potential and the resources invested in developing the agroindustrial complex, and an improved protection of socialist property. It is important to reinforce promptly with competent organizers and managers the lagging sectors and those on which the struggle for technical progress and highly efficient production is not tenacious, as well as to bring up the cadres in the spirit of practical action, initiative, unity of word and deed, and intolerance toward shortcomings and manifestations of obliqueness and poor management in, among other things, the use of fuel, energy, and other resources. At the conference it was said that a feeling of responsibility matters most in whatever is being done. If it exists, it entails initiative and persistence, and then the work will turn out well.

Organizational-party work also should be further improved, especially by increasing the role of the party committee plenums and party meetings and assuring that their deliberations proceed in a businesslike and demanding and active atmosphere and that the decisions they adopt be fulfilled completely and on schedule. Open party meetings are a good school for communists and the non-party aktiv, and they serve as an important means of strengthening the ties of party organizations with working people. It is necessary to improve the performance of the commissions of party organizations serving to monitor the activities of the administration, and, at the coming report-and-electoral meetings, reinforce them with principled and authoritative communists.

At the conference it was also said that party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol workers as well as managers at all levels-- from the enterprise to the oblast and republic levels--should systematically visit work collectives, workers' hostels, dining rooms, and night shifts, and speak to the people and answer their questions. The starting premise should be that the heads of enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and educational institutions are personally responsible for the correct solution of all the problems on which hinges the moral-psychological climate in work collectives, the mood of the people and their attitude.

Preparing to welcome in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the party organizations should wage a still more active and aggressive ideological-educational work and conduct it closely in the context of the tasks outlined by the May (1982) CC CPSU Plenum. Special attention should be devoted to the propaganda of the historic achievements of socialism in solving the most complex socio-political, economic, and nationality problems, promoting science, technology, and culture, and affirming lofty moral values.

A prerequisite for coping with the tasks facing the party organizations is, as was mentioned at the conference, further improvements in the style and methods of work of the party committee, the focusing of their efforts on the principal aspects of party-political work as well as on accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing the effectiveness of production, improving the working and living conditions of people, and strengthening responsibility for the assigned tasks.

The conference was also attended by members and candidate members of the Ukrainian CP CC Politburo.

1386

CSO: 1800/970

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT ON UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] the 10th Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session opened at 10 in the morning on 9 July in the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

The session was opened by Deputy K. M. Sytnik, chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet.

Following the report of the Credentials Commission, which was delivered by its chairman, Deputy G. K. Kryuchkov, the Supreme Soviet passed a decree recognizing the authority of deputies I. D. Nagayevskiy, elected for Donetskaya Oblast's Zhdanovskiy-Il'ichevskiy Electoral Okrug, and A. Z. Khomich, elected for Donetskaya Oblast's Petrovskiy Electoral Okrug.

The deputies unanimously affirmed the session agenda:

1. The organizing work of the soviets of Krymskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts on the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum for the development of housing and sociocultural construction in the countryside.
2. Ratification of UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts.

Reports on the first item on the agenda were delivered by Deputy Yu. G. Bakhtin, chairman of the Krymskiy Oblispolkom, and Deputy V. N. Shapoval, chairman of the Cherkasskiy Oblispolkom.

Discussion of the first item on the agenda began. The following deputies spoke in the debate: A. N. Girenko (Dneprovskiy Electoral Okrug, Khersonskaya Oblast), M. I. Kirey (Kamensko-Bugskiy Electoral Okrug, L'vovskaya Oblast), N. G. Omel'chenko (Samarskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast) and N. N. Ryaboshapka (Voznesenskiy Electoral Okrug, Nikolayevskaya Oblast).

Discussion of the reports continued under the chairmanship of Deputy T. A. Gavrilova, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, following a break. The following deputies spoke: G. I. Revenko (Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiyevskaya Oblast), L. I. Palazhchenko (Gorokhovskiy Electoral Okrug, Volynskaya Oblast), G. K. Zlobin (Saltovskiy Electoral Okrug, Khar'kovskaya Oblast), M. Yu. Paydak (Mezhgorskiy Electoral Okrug, Zakarpatskaya Oblast), P. I. Moskal'kov (Tokmakskiy Electoral

Okrug, Zaporozhskaya Oblast), S. V. Gusovskiy (Berezhnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug, city of Kiev), A. Ye. Romanenko (Nikopol'skiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast), L. A. Ivanishchenko (Chernobayevskiy Electoral Okrug, Cherkasskaya Oblast) and V. I. Slinchenko, minister of consumer services of the UkSSR.

Discussion of the first item on the agenda continued at the evening session, which was chaired by Deputy K. M. Sytnik, chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet. The following deputies participated: V. M. Gurtovoy (Znamenskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirovogradskaya Oblast), Yu. M. Kolomoiets (Starobeshevskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast), M. K. Dorokhin (Sakskiy Electoral Okrug, Krymskaya Oblast), L. P. Dryzhova (Dzerzhinskiy Electoral Okrug, Khar'kovskaya Oblast) and Yu. P. Babich (Artemovskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast).

The session was addressed by Deputy A. F. Vatchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The UkSSR Supreme Soviet decree "The Organizing Work of the Soviets of Krymskaya and Cherkasskaya Oblasts on the Accomplishment of the Tasks Set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum for the Development of Housing and Sociocultural Construction in the Countryside" was adopted unanimously.

The deputies turned to examination of the second item on the agenda.

A report on ratification of UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts was delivered by Deputy Ya. Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies unanimously passed laws and the decree ratifying UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts. Changes were made to certain UkSSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions.

This concluded the 10th UkSSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session.

8850

CSO: 1800/1051

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT ON SEVENTH ESTONIAN CP PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Information Communication: "On the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia"]

[Text] On 17 June the Seventh Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia took place in Tallinn.

The following participated in the work of the plenum: the first secretaries of the party raykoms, the chairmen of the ispolkoms of the rayon Soviets of People's Deputies who are not members of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia, the leaders and secretaries of the primary party organizations of the ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, the chairmen of the republic and rayon committees of the agricultural, fruit and vegetable, and procurements workers trade unions, the chairmen of the rayon agroindustrial associations, the first secretaries of the Komsomol rural raykoms, the chairmen of the city and rayon people's control committees, the managers of the rayon and inter-rayon associations for agricultural production and technical supplies, the main state rayon inspectors for the procurement and quality of agricultural products, a group of leaders and secretaries of kolkhoz and sovkhoz primary party organizations, officials from the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet ESSR, the Council of Ministers ESSR, the Council of Trade Unions ESSR, the Committee for People's Control ESSR, and the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia, and representatives of the press, radio, and television.

The plenum discussed the question, "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Which Follow From the Report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev 'On the USSR Food Program For the Period Until 1990 and On the Measures For Its Realization'."

The member of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia K. Vayno delivered a report.

The following participated in the discussions: the Candidate Member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia and First Secretary of the Tallinn Party Gorkom M. Pedak; the First Secretary of the Vil'yandiskiy

Party raykom R. El'vak; the Minister of Agriculture of the ESSR V. Lind; the milkmaid at the "Tartu" Support and Demonstration Sovkhoz and Hero of Socialist Labor V. Nutt; the First Secretary of the Valgaskiy Party raykom V. Vilimaa; the Chairman of the kolkhoz imeni V. Vil'de in Rakvereskiy Rayon E. Erilt; the Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise of the ESSR Kh. Myannik; the lathe operator at the "Talleks" Production Association and Hero of Socialist Labor V. Liyv; the Chairman of the Kingiseppskiy rayispolkom Yu. Ryaym; the Second Secretary of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia L. Savvin; the First Secretary of the Khiyumaaskiy party raykom Kh. Eller; the Chairman of the Pyarnuskiy Agroindustrial Association A. Soasepp; the Secretary of the party committee of the "Estoniya" kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon I. Maydla; the First Secretary of the Yygevaskiy party raykom A. Kyutt; the Rector of the Estonian Agricultural Academy N. Kozlov; and the Director of the "Saku" Support and Demonstration Sovkhoz in Khar'yuskiy Rayon E. Yu. Reyssaar.

The plenum adopted the appropriate decree.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum released A. Pork from his duties as candidate member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia in connection with his retirement on pension.

Ya. Allmere was approved as chief of the light and food industry section of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

2959

CSO: 1800/781

REGIONAL

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH PLENUM OF THE ESTONIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Information Report: "The Party's Highest Goal--The Well-Being of the People"]

[Text] On 17 June Tallinn was the site of the Seventh Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia which discussed the results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the tasks of the republic party organization which follow from the report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "On the USSR Food Program For the Period Until 1990 and On the Measures for Its Realization."

A report was delivered by the member of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia K. Vayno.

The report was followed by a discussion.

All of those who spoke at the discussions noted that the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "On the USSR Food Program For the Period Until 1990 and On the Measures For Its Realization" were an event of enormous and paramount importance. They expressed a firm confidence in the fact that party, government, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic agencies, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, specialists and scientists, and rural inhabitants and city workers will do everything necessary to carry out the decisions of the plenum of the CC CPSU and will develop a wide socialist competition for the achievement of the planned goals.

The Candidate Member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia and First Secretary of the Tallinn party gorkom N. Pedak said that the party, government, and economic agencies and the trade union and Komsomol organizations of the republic's capitol see their primary task in making fuller use of the industrial and scientific and technical potential of the city for providing aid to agriculture. Almost 40 of the city's enterprises produce output for rural workers. And although the filling of agriculture's orders takes place in a basically planned manner and ahead of schedule, there are cases of delivery failures. An immediate end must be put to this.

Comrade M. Pedak then considered an expansion and reconstruction of the enterprises of the food and processing industries. The rates of this work are still lagging behind the increasing needs of the residents. This applies above all to the Tallinn Canned Meat Combine and the Tallinn Dairy Products Combine. The time has come to decide the question of the construction of a new dairy combine, and to radically improve the situation with the storage of fruits and vegetables.

More than 10 of Tallinn's scientific institutions and designing and planning organizations, Comrade M. Pedak continued, are engaged in the solution of problems connected with agriculture. Unfortunately, their work is still marked by duplication, the dispersal of people and resources, and the dragging out of contract schedules for the completion of work. It will be necessary in the near future to rid ourselves of these shortcomings by means of a better organization of work, and also to increase the effectiveness of patronage help to the village and thereby make a contribution to realizing the party's plans.

Basing himself on the work experience of the Vil'yandiskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association, the First Secretary of the Vil'yandiskiy raykom R. El'vak emphasized the necessity for the centralized management of the agroindustrial complex on a republic and all-union level. This necessitates all of the production and technical committees, enterprises, and organizations which are members of an association being equally interested in the final result; the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and of the entire association should also be more closely coordinated with intra-farm production specialization and concentration. For example, in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon a piglet raising complex is being constructed on this basis which will free the rayon's farms from this work. Other large facilities are also being built.

Comrade R. El'vak then considered the overall nature of the development of agriculture. One of the important problems is providing the agroindustrial associations with transportation. As a result of the inefficiency of the motor vehicle bases, many shipments have to be performed by the farms with their own transportation, which leads to an overexpenditure of ceilinged fuel and lubrication materials and tires. The Tartu Experimental Motor Vehicle Plant is being slow to increase volumes and improve the quality of engine repairs.

Comrade R. El'vak emphasized the role of party organizations in mobilizing the workers to realize the Food Program.

In recent years, the Minister of Agriculture of the ESSR V. Lind, noted in his address, as a result of unfavorable weather conditions, and also a number of objective and subjective reasons, the increase in the production of certain types of agricultural output in the republic, especially meat and milk, has slowed down. The reason is above all that there has been an appreciable decrease in the production of feeds. The problem of supplying the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with a sufficient quantity of feeds is a very acute one. The

ministry sees one of its solutions in increasing the production of full-bodied feeds which contain a greater quantity of protein. Toward this end, it is planned to increase the sown areas given to high protein crops--rape and lucerne, and pulse crops. Greater attention has to be given to the social development of the village. We do not have the right to wait for someone to come and do everything for us. The solution has to be sought above all on the spot, and success depends upon each of us.

The milkmaid from the "Tartu" Support and Demonstration Farm imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR and Hero of Socialist Labor V. Nutt stated in her address: We very clearly understand what a great responsibility for realizing the Food Program rests with us, animal husbandry specialists, who are directly responsible to the country for every kilogram of meat and every liter of milk. Today an increase in the production of animal husbandry products can only be achieved by means of an overall approach to the development of this branch. On the "Rakhinge" Livestock Section where I work, V. Nutt emphasized, only recently people came from every corner of the republic to learn. But in the first quarter of this year the farm did not fulfill its state plan for the delivery of milk. This became a subject of serious analysis at the bureau of the party raykom. Having grown excessively enthusiastic about specialization in certain sectors, we lost sight of others, and this was not slow in reflecting itself in the results. The party organization extracted lessons from the experience of last winter when, during the stall livestock maintenance period as a result of the poor quality of the feeds, milk yields decreased and the herd's health deteriorated. Today the feed making is under the close attention of the livestock section's communists. The technology for the preparation of silage is regularly monitored, and daily care of the pasture land has been set up.

The rayon's farms, the First Secretary of the Valgaskiy party raykom V. Vilimaa noted in his address, are not able yet, unfortunately, to boast of stable labor resources or of high labor productivity. This problem--making cadres permanent in the village--can only be solved by improving the social and everyday living conditions of the village residents, and by continuing the construction above all of schools, children's, and sports institutions. Another aspect of this problem is also important: the efficient use of labor and material resources. There is cause for concern in the swollen staffs in management and services, which leads to an increase in the cost of agricultural output. The raykom has approved the experience of creating cost accounting teams and links which are paid on the basis of final results, and has recommended that this practice become more widespread. According to preliminary calculations, labor productivity in such subdivisions should increase by an average of three times in the rayon.

The overall daily milk yield on the kolkhoz imeni E. Vil'de in Rakvereskiy Rayon is now 400 kilograms more than last year, the kolkhoz Chairman E. Erilt reported in his address. It has been achieved thanks to an increase in the size of the milking herd. However, the farm's leadership is also seeking other ways of increasing the production of animal husbandry products. One

of them is the skillful and enterprising use of scientific achievements. For example, the permanent position of production engineer for feed making has been introduced on the farm. His functions also include the evaluation of nutritional value for feed protein content. It would be useful, E. Erilt noted, to evaluate the work of crop specialists on the basis of such an indicator as feed protein content. The measures which are being carried out on the farm provide real grounds for planning an annual increase in the production of agricultural output of 1.5-2.5 percent.

In his address the Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise Kh. Myannik considered the ministry's tasks in providing the population with fruits and vegetables. The plan for the open ground sowing of vegetables has been fulfilled by the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with the exception of certain farms in the Khaapsaluskiy, Yygevaskiy, Kingiseppskiy, and Paydeskiy Agroindustrial Associations. Compared with last year, the population has been sold 17 percent more early vegetables. He then examined the state of the construction of up-to-date highly mechanized vegetable storage and warehouse facilities and emphasized that the construction and supply organizations of every city, rayon, and farm have to show understanding for this question.

The ministry also has urgent tasks in the intensive development of gardening and seed growing, the creation of local mechanization equipment, the creation of permanent cadres by means of improving working and living conditions, and the completion of the construction of greenhouse combines on the "Luun'ya" and "Kokhtla-Yarve" sovkhozes.

Kh. Myannik said in conclusion that a comprehensive intensification of production is a guarantee of the fulfillment of the tasks of supplying the population with fruits and vegetables which were set by the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

More than nine million hectares of wetlands and swamps have been drained in the country with the help of excavators produced by the "Talleks" Association, the team leader from this enterprise and Hero of Socialist Labor V. Liyv said. Forty percent of the land improvement machinery with the "Talleks" brand name is sent to the Non-Black-Earth Zone of the RSFSR.

Tallinn's excavator builders are prepared to make their contribution to the realization of the Food Program which provides for the draining of around seven million hectares during the coming decade. By the end of the present five-year plan a fundamentally new excavator model which surpasses the machines presently being produced in productivity will be mastered by "Talleks." However, in order to accomplish the tasks which have been set for us, the speaker said, we have to have new production space, particularly a production building for the association's branch in Payde. Yet, its construction has been unjustifiably dragged out. The communists of "Talleks" are also upset by the work of the branch in Myyzakyula where the situation with labor power has become aggravated since the able-bodied population has been decreasing there year after year and, therefore, the future of the branch depends upon the solution of this city's important social problems.

The agroindustrial association on our island is still taking its first steps, said the Chairman of the Kingiseppskiy rayispolkom Yu. Pyaym. But even our poor experience confirms its effectiveness. The contact between farms, industrial enterprises, construction organizations, trade, and domestic services have improved, and their responsibility for the final result has increased. Thus, the Saaremaaaskiy Meat and Dairy Combine has recently begun the production of a whole milk substitute.

One of our acute problems is cadres. But here also we are seeking a solution. The solution of this problem was promoted to a considerable extent by the unification of the "Kommunist" kolkhoz and the "Saare Kalur" fishing farm. As a result, both the fish catch and the production of agricultural output have increased. But we also have our difficulties. Thus, the rayon's needs for livestock feeds, including fish paste which is obtained from production wastes, are not being met, and supply organizations which do not supply it with the appropriate fuel and lubricants are letting us down.

The Second Secretary of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia L. Savvin noted in his address that it is still true that a negligible part of our school graduates remain to work on farms, and that labor turnover among young mechanization specialists and animal husbandry specialists is great. This is caused above all by the insufficient effectiveness of labor education and of the vocational orientation of the rural youth. It is essential for our work in this direction to become overall and systematic.

The CC of the republic's Komsomol is directing Komsomol organizations toward working jointly with pedagogical collectives and agricultural agencies to painstakingly and persistently improve the forms and methods of vocational orientation. In those places where a concerned approach is taken to this matter, Comrade L. Savvin said, the results are evident. Thus, in Vil'yandiskiy, Yygevaskiy, Paydeskiy, and Pyarnuskiy Rayons from 28 to 45 percent of the school graduates remain to work in agricultural production. Conditions are created for them there which make it possible to make better practical use of the knowledge obtained in school, they are provided with broad possibilities for continuing their education and for an interesting and rich use of their free time, and concern is shown for their everyday life and housing.

The decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU are a lawful continuation of the party's consistent agrarian policy which was worked out at the historic March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the First Secretary of the Khiumaaskiy raykom Kh. Eller emphasized in his report. During the time which has passed since the March Plenum the island's agriculture has developed at rapid rates. In less than 20 years grain yields have increased from 15-16 to 22-25 quintals per hectare, the rayon receives big potato harvests, and the sale of milk to the state has increased by 2 times and of meat by 2.3 times.

The creation of agroindustrial associations will become a qualitatively new stage in the solution of the food problem. They make it possible to solve a number of acute problems of economic and social construction in the village.

This is being served by the inclusion as a full member of the associations with all of the rights and duties which follow from this of the enterprises of the system of the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies which have the task of servicing the rural population.

The fourth year of the agroindustrial association's work in the rayon convinces us that during this time a substantial economic potential has been created, the Chairman of the Pyarnusskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association A. Soasepp said in his address. However, the yield from this would be even more palpable if the interests of enterprises always coincided with the interests of farms. As of today the picture is as follows: the construction organization and the domestic services enterprise are not oriented towards final results. The enterprises and institutions which are members of the association's complex have not yet become a single economic organism. Importance is also being attributed to private subsidiary farms for the realization of the Food Program. They account for 18 and 9 percent of the milk and meat now being sold in the rayon. The farms are providing comprehensive help to the individual livestock owners--providing them with pasture lands, and helping them in feed making.

Our party organization, I. Maydla, the secretary of the party committee of the "Estoniya" kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon, reported, regards its most important work to be an active participation in providing kolkhoz livestock sections with the necessary amount of quality feeds. Toward this end, the production of haylage and granulated feeds has been organized on the farm, and a struggle is being waged for economical use of every kilogram of them. Comrade I. Maydla gave especial consideration to the necessity for creating a good morale and psychological climate in labor collectives. The village's communists, he emphasized, have to concentrate their efforts on individual work with people and on an expansion of organizational work among the masses which is aimed at accomplishing the tasks of substantially increasing the production of food products.

The First Secretary of the Yygevaskiy raykom A. Kyutt recounted how the study was taking place in the rayon of the materials of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and of the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "On the USSR Food Program For the Period Until 1990 and On the Measures For Its Realization." We are trying to get these documents to every worker, he noted.

Speaking about the tasks facing the rayon, Comrade A. Kyutt emphasized the necessity for increasing the production of its own feeds. From five-year plan to five-year plan their share in the total feed balance has decreased. Whereas in the 8th Five-Year Plan 1,740 feed units per conventional head of livestock was prepared during the stall period, in the 10th Five-Year Plan the figure was only 1,350. A great deal will also have to be done to intensify the growing of grass seeds and seed potatoes. The rayon's workers are waging a struggle to increase the production of milk during the summer period and to increase the daily additional weight of livestock.

The Rector of the Estonian Agricultural Academy N. Kozlov said that the Estonian Agricultural Academy had trained more than 11,500 specialists with a higher education for the republic's agriculture. In view of the prospects for the development of agriculture, it has become necessary to fundamentally improve the training of students. As early as this year classes will be held on the basis of a new curriculum and new syllabi. The role of instructional and production practice will be substantially increased. The mechanized overall student teams which have given a good account of themselves are supposed to undergo a further development. This year four such teams have been created.

Comrade N. Kozlov emphasized the necessity for a more careful selection of young men and women who are sent to the VUZ by the farms and agroindustrial associations. Speaking about the scientific research which is being conducted in the academy, he noted that it has to be more closely coordinated with the practice and with the concrete tasks which have been established by the Food Program.

The director of the "Saku" Support and Demonstration Sovkhoz in Khar'yusskiy Rayon E. Yu. Reyssaar cited an increase in the share of coarse feeds in the livestock ration as one of the reserves for increasing livestock productivity. In view of the substantial proportion of hay, silage, and haylage in the livestock ration, the republic's scientists have to work out a highly effective technology for preserving feeds. At the present time the necessary attention to observing feed making technology is not being provided on all farms.

Comrade E. Yu. Reyssaar, like other speakers, touched upon the problem of transportation and patronage help to the village. This kind of help is effective only when the interests of the farmers are taken into account. He also considered the problems of an improvement of living and working conditions for rural workers, and promised that the communists and the entire sovkhoz collective would increase their efforts to further improve the standard of living of the Soviet people.

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DECREE OF THE SEVENTH PLENUM OF THE ESTONIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Jun 82 pp 1,3

[Decree of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia: "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Which Follow From the Report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev 'On the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and On the Measures to Realize It'"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by the member of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC CP of Estonia K. Vayno, "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Which Follow From the Report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev 'On the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and the Measures for Its Realization'," the plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia wholly and entirely approved of the theses and aims set forth in the report and the decisions and other documents of the plenum of the CC CPSU, and is taking them up for unswerving guidance and fulfillment.

The report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev provides a profound analysis of the basic features and main directions of the present-day agrarian policy of the CPSU, generalizes the many-sided experience of implementing it, and reveals the basic ways and means of developing the agroindustrial complex and realizing the Food Program. The theses and conclusions which are advanced in it are a major contribution to scientific communism and to the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question.

The USSR Food Program which was developed on the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and adopted by the plenum is an outstanding economic and political action which sets itself the goal of reliable food supplies for the population and embodies large-scale measures for the development of the productive forces of socialist society and the perfecting of social relations in the village.

In implementing the decisions of the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, our party, government, and economic agencies and our labor collectives have achieved substantial successes in the development of the republic's agriculture. During this period it has developed at high rates. Its material and technical base has been greatly strengthened, land improvement has been carried out on a wide scale, and there has been a well-directed construction of modern animal husbandry facilities with a high degree of mechanization for their production processes. A new highly intensive branch has been created--poultry raising on an industrial basis.

The reequipping, chemicalization, and other factors of the intensification of the republic's agriculture made it possible in the 10th Five-Year Plan to increase the production of gross agricultural output by 1.5 times compared to the 7th Five-Year Plan. Labor productivity per worker increased by 2.3 times. The entire increase in production was obtained on the basis of an increase of labor productivity. The improvement of working conditions and of cultural and domestic and trade and medical services for rural workers is being achieved in a planned manner.

At the same time, the plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia notes that the increase in agricultural production does not provide for the fulfillment of the plans for the sale of the basic types of agricultural output and does not meet the population's demand for food. Full use is not being made of the possibilities of the republic's agroindustrial complex for increasing the production and improving the quality of agricultural output. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the proper return from invested resources is not being ensured. Land, equipment, fertilizers, and feeds are not being used efficiently in all places.

There are substantial losses of output during its harvesting, preparation, storage, transportation, processing, and realization. There are serious defects in the organizational and economic relationships between the enterprises and organizations which service agriculture and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Certain party, government, and economic agencies allow important shortcomings in the leadership of the agroindustrial complex and in organizational and ideological educational work among the workers.

The plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia emphasizes that in order to realize the tasks to carry out the Food Program which have been set by the plenum of the CC CPSU it is especially important to concentrate the attention of party, state, and economic agencies and trade union and Komsomol organizations on a comprehensive rise in the standard of cropping and animal husbandry and on a struggle for an improvement of the use of land, productive capital, and material, labor, and financial resources, for an increase in labor productivity, the elimination of losses, economizing and thrift, and decreased output costs on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia decrees:

1. To concentrate the chief efforts of the republic's communists and of all of its workers on the fulfillment of the decree of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990," and of the tasks which follow from the report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum and to put them at the basis of the practical work of the republic's party, government, and economic agencies and trade union and Komsomol organizations to implement the party's agrarian policy.

2. That the Bureau and Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia, the Council of Ministers ESSR, the ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, the party gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of the city and rayon soviets, the primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and the leaders of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and of the enterprises of industry, construction, transportation, and trade are to develop active organizational and political work among the workers, kolkhoz workers, and intelligentsia to realize the tasks set by the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and by the Food Program and in the decrees of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers which have been adopted in connection with this.

That the results of the plenum of the CC CPSU are to be discussed at meetings of the party aktiv, plenums of the party's gorkoms and raykoms, meetings in the primary party organizations and labor collectives, at the boards of ministries and departments, sessions of the Soviets of People's Deputies, and in trade union and Komsomol organizations.

To define and carry out concrete measures to ensure a maximum contribution by the republic, by every rayon, every branch of the economy, and by every city and village workers' collective to the solution of the food problem--the party's and state's central task during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans.

3. In execution of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and in accordance with the USSR Food Program, to ensure in the republic an average annual production of meat (in slaughtered weight) of 210,000-215,000 tons in the 11th Five-Year Plan and 235,000-240,000 tons during the 12th, of 1.2-1.3 and 1.3-1.4 million tons of milk, respectively, and of 1,400,000-1,450,000 tons and 1.5-1.6 million tons of grain. To increase the gross potato harvest during the 10 year period by 1.2 times, and the production of feeds by 1.4 times. To increase the production from state raw materials resources of meat by 1.3 times and of cheeses by 1.9 times during the 10 year period.

To establish for the period until 1990 the following basic tasks for the rayons in the realization of the Food Program.

Khaapsaluskiy--6,650-6,800 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) in the 11th Five-Year Plan and 7,450-7,600 in the 12th; correspondingly, 44,200-47,900 tons of milk and 47,900-51,600 tons; 45,000-48,000 tons of grain and 50,000-55,000 tons.

Khar'yuskiy--20,600-21,100 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 23,050-23,500 tons; 107,900-116,900 tons of milk and 116,900-125,800; 95,000-97,000 tons of grain and 100,000-110,000 tons.

Khiyumaaskiy--2,300-2,350 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 2,550-2,650; 13,600-14,700 tons of milk and 14,700-15,800; 13,500-14,000 tons of grain and 14,500-15,000.

Yygevaskiy--15,600-16,000 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 17,500-17,850; 93,700-101,500 tons of milk and 101,500-109,300; 123,000-127,000 tons of grain and 133,000-135,000.

Kingiseppskiy--8,650-8,800 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 9,650-9,850 tons; 55,000-59,600 tons of milk and 59,600-64,200; 50,000-55,000 tons of grain and 57,000-60,000.

Khokhtla-Yarveskiy--8,250-8,450 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 9,200-9,450; 47,300-51,200 tons of milk and 51,200-55,100; 53,000-55,000 tons of grain and 57,500-60,000.

Paydeskiy--17,800-18,250 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 19,950-20,350; 108,100-117,200 tons of milk and 117,200-126,200; 142,000-145,000 tons of grain and 148,000-153,000.

Pylvaskiy--13,250-13,600 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 14,850-15,150; 75,800-82,100 tons of milk and 82,100-82,500; 93,500-95,000 tons of grain and 100,000-105,000.

Pyarnuskiy--16,750-17,150 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 18,750-19,150; 109,600-118,100 tons of milk and 118,800-127,900; 110,000-113,000 tons of grain and 115,000-125,000.

Rakvereskiy--25,100-25,650 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 28,050-28,650 tons; 119,900-129,800 tons of milk and 129,800-139,900; 165,000-170,000 tons of grain and 175,000-185,000.

Raplaskiy--12,650-12,950 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 14,150-14,450 tons; 80,200-86,900 tons of milk and 86,900-93,600; 90,000-95,000 tons of grain and 100,000-110,000.

Tartuskiy--18,600-19,050 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 20,850-21,250 tons; 102,800-111,400 tons of milk and 111,400-119,000 tons; 145,000-150,000 tons of grain and 155,000-167,000.

Valgaskiy--9,700-9,950 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 10,850-11,100 tons; 52,500-56,800 tons of milk and 56,800-61,200 tons; 65,000-68,000 tons of grain and 70,000-80,000.

Vil'yandiskiy--21,500-22,000 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 24,050-24,550 tons; 124,700-135,000 tons of milk and 135,000-145,500; 140,000-145,000 tons of grain and 150,000-160,000.

Vyruskiy--12,600-12,900 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) and 14,100-14,450 tons; 64,700-70,200 tons of milk and 70,200-75,500; 70,000-73,000 tons of grain and 75,000-80,000.

4. To complete before 1 November 1982 the development of food programs for the period until 1990 in the republic and rural rayons, and in the ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations which are members of the agro-industrial complex and on kolkhozes and sovkhoses--overall plans of measures to ensure the fulfillment of the republic's Food Program, keeping in mind the achievement of a sharper turn by all of the branches of the economy towards the solution of the problems of a further advance by agricultural production and of the development of the agroindustrial complex as a whole in order to accomplish the task of uninterrupted food supplies for the population as rapidly as possible.

That especial attention be concentrated as early as this year on increasing the productivity of cropping and animal husbandry, fulfilling the state procurement plans for grain, meat, milk, and other output and on its timely processing and complete safekeeping, and on the creation of a reliable basis for more rapid progress by agricultural production in subsequent years.

5. That the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR take measures to further improve the planning and management of the agroindustrial complex as a single whole and, on this basis, achieve a balanced development and close interaction of all of its branches.

To create at the Council of Ministers a republic agency to deal with the agroindustrial complex whose membership will include the ministers and leaders of the departments which are members of the agroindustrial complex, and the leaders of other republic agencies.

6. That the Bureau of the CC CP of Estonia further increase the role of the rural party raykoms. That it see to it that they in fact exercise political leadership over the agroindustrial complex, persistently improve the style and methods of their work in relation to the agroindustrial associations, develop the initiative of the primary party organizations, and provide them with more effective help in the work to increase the creative activeness of communists and to mobilize labor collectives for the fulfillment of the Food Program.

In connection with the creation of agricultural sections in the party raykoms, that they be manned with well-trained and energetic cadres which have experience in party work.

7. That the agricultural section of the CC CP of Estonia, the ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, the party rural raykoms, and the primary party organizations raise the level of work with the cadres of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and enterprises and organizations which are members of agroindustrial associations in order that all production sectors be led by workers who are capable of successfully realizing the new large-scale tasks which have been set by the 26th Party Congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

That they thoroughly foster the rapid introduction on the republic's farms, and especially in feed production, of the work experience of team contracting, and also of links with job contract plus bonus payment for final output. That they direct their attention toward improving the work of lagging farms, increase production growth rates and decrease output costs on them, and provide them with thorough assistance in developing their material and technical base and being strengthened with cadres.

8. That the ministries of the food, meat, and dairy industries, of the fruit and vegetable enterprise, procurements, and trade, the republic's Administration for the Fishing Enterprise, and the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies ensure the punctual and high quality processing of all of the agricultural output produced in the public sector and on the private subsidiary farms of citizens. That the network of procurement enterprises be expanded, bringing them as close as possible to agricultural output productions sites. That direct relations between trade organizations and the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex be improved.

That there be an increase in the production, improvement in the assortment, and improvement of the quality of meat, dairy, fish, and other food products on the basis of the full and directed use of all types of food raw materials.

That the level of trade services for the public be substantially raised, and that there be a further development in improvement of trade and public catering in cities and rural areas. That there be an increase in the responsibility of the leading workers of trade enterprises and organizations for the punctual delivery of goods to consumers and a fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for food products.

9. That the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies provide assistance in the development of the work of the councils of the rayon agroindustrial associations, and actively direct and control their activities.

That work be improved to expand output production on the subsidiary rural farms of enterprises and organizations, on the private subsidiary farms of citizens, and in orchard and vegetable garden collectives. That additional measures be taken for the collection and more effective use of food wastes.

That greater persistence be shown in improving the living conditions of rural workers and making cadres permanent in the village, that there be a full and punctual fulfillment of the housing, municipal, and social and cultural construction plans and a maximum use of the resources allocated for these purposes, and that cooperative and individual housing construction be persistently developed in rural populated points. That measures be taken to improve the operational regimen of stores, dining rooms, and other trade enterprises in order to create maximum conveniences for the population. That it be seen to it that the committees and groups for people's control make full use of their functions in monitoring the work of the agroindustrial complex.

10. That the republic's ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, and ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets take additional measures to strengthen and expand fruitful patronage relations between industrial, transportation, and construction enterprises and the organizations and institutions of other branches of the economy with the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

That the absolute fulfillment by industrial enterprises of their contract commitments and orders for agriculture be ensured.

11. That the Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Agriculture of the Estonian SSR, scientific institutions, and higher educational institutions speed up basic and applied research on the problems of the agroindustrial complex. That special attention be devoted to the creation of highly productive crop varieties and livestock breeds and lines, and to the development and realization of a special-purpose feed protein program and a scientifically substantiated cropping system. That the work to accelerate the introduction into practice of the achievements of science and advanced experience be strengthened.

12. That the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and the gorkoms and raykoms of the Komsomol increase the activeness, persistence, and efficiency of the Komsomol organizations of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex in the great national work to realize the Food Program. That the initiative of Komsomol members and of the youth be directed toward a struggle against losses of agricultural output in all of the elements of the food conveyor from the field and farm to the shop counter, toward increasing yields, advancing animal husbandry, and strengthening the feed base.

That the Komsomol's patronage over the growing of feed crops be developed, the creation of Komsomol-youth teams, links, and detachments in feed making and animal husbandry be practiced more widely, and that it be seen to it that every Komsomol organization adopts concrete commitments and makes its own contribution to the fulfillment of the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and of the Food Program.

That rural vocational and technical schools be taken under the constant patronage of the Komsomol, and that a mass movement for the mastery of the occupations of animal husbandry and mechanization specialist and for the permanency of young workers in the village be developed.

13. That party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic agencies widely develop a socialist competition for the successful implementation of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU so that it embraces all of the elements of the agroindustrial complex and develops the interests of every collective and every worker in the fulfillment of their production plans and socialist commitments and in the achievement of high final results. That this work be conducted on the basis of a further introduction of cost accounting, the development and strengthening of a creative collaboration with the collectives of related productions, and an exact fulfillment and strict observation of state planning and contract discipline.

14. That the editorial boards of newspapers, periodicals, and television and radio, and the republic's ideological institutions develop broad and comprehensive explanatory and propaganda work for the materials of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and for the Food Program, and demonstrate the importance and enormous significance of the new tasks which have been set for the party and the people. That they systematically reflect the course and results of the accomplishment of these tasks, bring to light, generalize, and disseminate advanced experience and useful initiatives, and energetically struggle for the realization of the decisions of the plenum of the CC CPSU and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev aimed at a steady improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people.

That the entire propaganda aktiv be enlisted in this work: reporters, lecturers, propagandists, political information workers and agitators, and cultural and educational institutions. That a comprehensive reflection of the work to realize the Food Program be organized in visual agitation. That a single republic political day with the topic of "The Fulfillment of the Food Program--The Central Task of the Party and the People"--be carried out in July of this year.

The plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia expresses its firm confidence that the party, government, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, specialists and scientists, and all of the workers of Soviet Estonia, guiding themselves by the decisions of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU and the theses and directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, will make every effort to realize the Food Program, will develop a public socialist competition for the attainment of the heights mapped out by the party, and will make their own worthy contribution to the steady improvement of the welfare of Soviet people and to strengthening the economic might of our homeland.

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